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# The Bombay Chronicle

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## Belle With Bells

—Photo: S. V. Chandvadkar

## George Bernard Shaw

# NINETY-ONE—AND STILL GOING STRONG!

(See Pages 2, 3 & 4)

# Ninety-One Years Young Yesterday

## Malicious Aforethoughts

### *Shavian Observations and Diabolisms*

*George Bernard Shaw, the modern St. George who has thrust his pen into the humbug, lies, pompousness, and folly of humanity, is certainly the most quotable of living writers. His acute interest in science, art, music, drama, sociology, economics, socialism, and in most aspects of man's behaviour make him a kind of super-humanitarian.*

*Here are a few typical Shavianisms culled from seventy years of writing:*

* * * * * *

**"Wse don't bother much about dress and manners in England, because, as a rule, we don't dress well and we have no manners."**

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**"It is well to be off with the old woman before you are on with the new."**

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**"Marry Ann, and at the end of a week you will find no more inspiration in her than a plate of muffins."**

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**"A lifetime of happiness! No man alive could bear it: it would be hell on earth."**

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**"The whole world is strewn with snares, traps, gins, and pitfalls for the capture of men by women."**

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**"The whole strength of England lies in the fact that the enormous majority of English people are snobs."**

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**"He's a gentleman: look at his boots."**

* * * * * *

**"Men must be killed and animals must be killed; nay whole species of animals and types of men must be exterminated before the earth can become a tolerable place of habitation for decent folk. But among the men that will have to be wiped out stand the sportsmen, the men without fellow-feeling—the man so primitive and uncritical in his taste that the destruction of life is an amusement to him, the man whose outlook is as narrow as his dog."**

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**"The worst cliques are those that consist of one man."**

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**"The Jews generally give value. They make you pay; but they deliver the goods. In my experience the men who want something for nothing are invariably Christians."**

* * * * * *

**"Kings are not born, they are made by universal hallucination."**

* * * * * *

**"I look my age and I am my age. It is the other people who look older than they are. What can you expect from people who eat corpses and drink spirits."**

* * * * * *

**"It is longevity which interests me and not the ghastly prospect of seeing all the moribund people bustling about and pretending to be gay young dogs."**

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**"It is the time ahead of man that enthralls him, not the time behind him."**

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**"Clemens (Mark Twain) was in very much the same position as myself. He had to put matters in such a way as to made people, who would otherwise hang him, believe he was joking."**

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**"Every American aspirant to film work should be sent to Denmark or Norway to civilize him before being allowed to enter a Loss Angeles studio."**

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**"Soldiering is the completest slavery possible in civilized society."**

* * * * * *

**"People should execrate me for the things I have said, but not for the things fools have said I have said."**

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**"Every man over forty is a scoundrel."**

* * * * * *

**"I tell you that you will never have a healthily sexed literature until you have a healthily sexed people and that is impossible under capitalism, which imposes commercial conditions on marriage as on everything else."**

* * * * * *

**"Every civilized man is a communist and a socialist to some extent, when he is not a frank criminal."**

**RELATIVITY**

**Bernard Shaw: "Say, Einie do you think you understand yourself."**
**Doctor Einstein: "No, Bernie—do you?"**

**"John Bull's Other Playwright"—new design for a statue in Leicester Square after certain hints G.B.S.**

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

By Lawrence Langner

*A G.B.S. birthday is an event as much in longevity as literature. Yesterday he passed the 91st milestone and is now well set for a century. Three score and ten is the Biblical span of life, while the Hindu seers plumped for a hundred years and Gandhiji aspires to live 125! GBS has already attained majority in his second childhood and like Methuselah he may attain maturity only in his second century. "I am perfectly fine," he observed to a visitor recently, "though my legs are letting me down." The Old Boy's brain is however as clear and sparkling as ever and an interview with him is a treasured memory.*

*As Theres He urn un- settle- down in our car and drov through the winding roads which take you out of the London suburbs until you reach the Grea North Road, we studied the printed directions which Bernar Shaw himself had written, showing us how to reach his home in Ayot St. Lawrence. Onl a playwright could have written such directions, and only a stage manager could have followed them.*

Driving through the snow we read: "The lane twists about and rises and dips and rises again. At the top of the second rise, bear left into the village of Ayot St. Lawrence. Drive through it past the ruined church; and at the end, where the road divides, Bernard Shaw's gate is facing you in the angle," Our chauffeur was no stage manager, and it is not surprising that we got lost several times in the snow. We finally arrived at the ruins of the church and descended from our car at Bernard Shaw's gate, fully expecting to meet the ruins of a playwright

As we had driven toward the Elizabethan village of Ayot St. Lawrence, my memory had strayed back to the first time I ever saw Bernard Shaw, when I was a boy of 15. A friend had given me a ticket for a Shaw lecture at the Fabian society, in London, intriguingly titled "The position of the Artist Under Socialism". Shaw, tall and masterly, aflame with his red beard and his subject, made a profound impression on me. The position of the musician, author or actor under socialism, according to Shaw, would be that of a capitalist millionaire. "My income as a state dramatist," said Shaw, "would be enormous!" "And serve you right!" cried someone in the audience.

### *Then And Now*

Well, here I was in England in 1947, and if England was not exactly under socialism, at least socialism was well on its way, and here was Bernard Shaw enjoying the income of a capitalist millionaire. It would be interesting to see what had happened to him.

I remembered the first time I ever talked to Shaw. This was in the winter of 1921, at the time when the Theatre Guild was producing "Heartbreak House" in New York. I was calling to obtain a contract on the rest of his plays. I remembered how scared I was of meeting him, and how my fears were increased as I walked up the stairs to the entrance of his apartment at 10 Adelphi Terrace. A low fan-shaped grille of sharp iron spikes separated the staircase landing from the lower floor of the building, and I speculated on how a precipitous retreat might result in one's being impaled on this formidable barricade.

After I was shown into the study, a comfortable Georgian room crowded with photographs and busts of Shaw, I waited a few minutes and "the genius," as Mrs. Shaw used to call him, came in. A this time he was about 65—lean and erect, looking rather like an attenuated Father Christmas on a hunger-strike, but minus the red cloak and the bell. His face was pink and red, his beard snow-white and fluffy, and as he talked his manner was cheerful and sprightly and his eyes twinkled. "You don't need a contract for 'Back to Methuselah'," he said. 'It isn't likely any other lunatic will want to produce it."

'How will he look now?" I asked myself as we passed the ruined church.

We walked through the snow to the porch of Shaw's red-brick house, and the door was opened by a bored-looking housekeeper, who had doubtless let in countless inquisitive callers during the last twenty years. She showed us into a comfortable little room with four large chairs drawn up in front of a coal fire. The room was decorated in what might be called the best miscellaneous manner; there was a good deal of bric-a-brac, a model of a small breakfront desk, and a Chinese scroll on the wall.

"No doubt a dramatic criticism of one of his plays in Chinese," said Terry. She and I sat in front of the fire, and thawed out until G.B.S. appeared. He was no longer the erect, handsome white-bearded figure I had once known, but resembled a Chinese philosopher carved out of yellowing ivory, for his hair was streaked with yellow and his beard was shorter and irregular, as though he had bitten it off somewhat around the edges.

*I thought of Jacques' speech on the Seven Ages of Man in Shakespeare's "As Yoy Like It." At 65 Shaw had resembled "the justice * * * with eyes severe and beard of formal cut, full of wise saws and modern instances." As a vegetarian, however, he was lacking "the fat round belly with good capon lin'd." No lining of good vegetables, no matter how filling, can never approach the effect of a lining of good capon.*

### *Orkney Accent*

"How are you feeling?" I asked. "My legs are letting me down," he said, "but otherwise I am perfectly well." He seated himself in the large armchair at the side of the comforting fire. Shaw put us at ease by discussing the English weather. Terry mentioned that she was going to Edinburgh with S. N. Behrman's play "Jane" and that she dreaded the cold. "You should go a lot further north to the Orkneys," said G. B. S., allowing his imagination to run riot. "You will find a subtropical climate there due to the Gulf Stream which will astonish you," and he described a kind of island paradise where the winter warmth is so great that large fuchsia trees grow and bloom outdoors.

"What are you doing these days?" asked Terry. "I am being quite busy," said G. B. S. "First of all I am writing a new play for the Malvern Festival. There will be some plot and a good deal of conversation. After I had finishing writing the play, I found that several of the things I had written had already appeared in some of my other plays. You know," he said, as though he was quite surprised at the fact, "it's rather hard to get new ideas at 90. I rewrote the play and took out everything I had said before and now it's in fine shape."

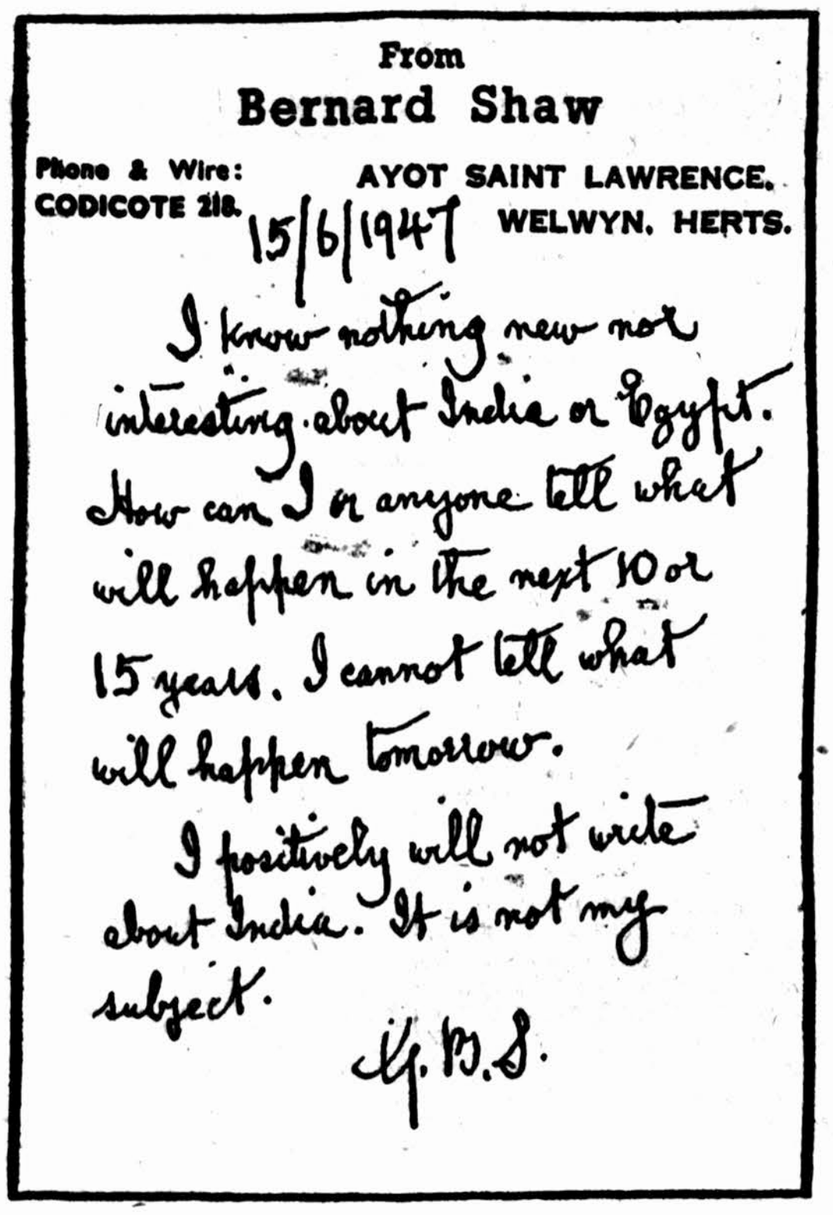
### *"Tell O'Neill For Me"*

I asked G. B. S. what he thought of the theatre in England under

( Continued On Page 6 )

# NINETY-ONE—AND STILL GOING STRONG!

## He Won't Write About India!



From
Bernard Shaw

Phone & Wire: CODICOTE 218.
AYOT SAINT LAWRENCE, WELWYN. HERTS.
15/6/1947

I know nothing new nor interesting about India or Egypt. How can I or anyone tell what will happen in the next 10 or 15 years. I cannot tell what will happen tomorrow.

I positively will not write about India. It is not my subject.

G. B. S.

**A facsimile of the latest GBS missive. Such postcards, both astringent, and caustic, sent by Shaw to his worldwide correspondents are, of course, famous. They are treasured both by bibliophiles and curio dealers. GBS was being modest when he wrote that India was not his subject, for everything is grist to his mill.**

Bernardo de Shaw in his workshop

# O, SHAW!

## By BENNET CERF

Any man who, at the age of ninety-one can dismiss a visitor with a chirpy "Get along with you now; I'm fully two years behind in my work as it is," is still a force to be reckoned with. That's what George Bernard Shaw told Lawyer Morris Ernst in London. Casual observers who construed some of his more ridiculous remarks of recent seasons as a sign of approaching senility neglected to take into account Shaw's increasing propensity for deliberately playing the clown. and being cute for visiting journalists and celebrity hunters. He still loves to see his picture in the papers, and will be just outrageous enough to corral the front page of a literary supplement. At heart, he remains one of the shrewdest horse-traders in the world.

### *First Meeting*

I first met Bernard Shaw in his London apartment, facing the Thames Embankment, in the Spring of 1936. Random House was planning an anthology of his plays produced by the Theatre Guild, and, of course, we wanted to head off the volume with Eugene O'Neill's "Strange Interlude' and Shaw's "Saint Joan." Our written request elicited one of his customary "Absolutely no" cables, but Lawrence Langner gave me a note of introduction. and when Shaw consented over the phone to see me I knew that all was not lost.

He opened the door himself. The sight of that ruddy face and expanse of silvery whiskers in the doorway almost floored me. Miss Patch, his secretary, was away that day. We had the house to ourselves. First he showed me a photograph of himself with his arm around Marion Davies. He had received it that morning, and obviously fancied himself in it. This led to a brief dissertation on William Randolph Hearst. "I cannot understand", said Shaw, "why so many Americans shudder at the thought of Hearst. Doesn't he represent everything you worship most: success, power, fortune? Why don't you elect him President?" My reaction must have been just what he was angling for, because he threw back his head and roared with laughter. Then he dropped the picture of Miss Davies. I made the mistake of reaching down to pick it up. Shaw snatched it angrily out of my hands. "I'm not as old as all that", he said sharply. "I do nicely for myself here without a soul in the house."

"And now about "Saint Joan', he said finally. "What will you pay me?" I told him what we planned to pay for each play in the proposed anthology. "You can have 'Saint Joan'," he said, "if you give me twice as much as anybody else. Without me, of course, you have no book."

### *A City Slicker*

He had me dead to rights on that. "I can't give you more than I do Eugene O'Neill," I protested. "'Strange Interlude' is just as important as 'Saint Joan'." Ah yes," he agreed, "but I know very well that you are Mr. O'Neill's own publisher in America, and he gets the entire payment. I must split mine with Dodd, Mead. That evens it."

I was very happy to settle things on that basis. Tea was brought up from the restaurant downstairs, and I said goodbye. He had a last thought just as I was stepping into the lift. "If a book club takes your collection," he called, "I shall have to ask double." Sure enough, the Book-of-the-Month Club chose the Theatre Guild Anthology as a dividend, and Mr. Shaw cashed in very handsomely. In acknowledging the check he wrote. "I owe part of my success to the fact that I never had a partner in anything I did. If you wish to be a successful publisher. for heaven's sake, never take a partner." "I already have two." I answered, "but I'm not sure that all three of us together could cope with a city slicker like yourself."

Shaw's acknowledgment was a clipping of an apocryphal interview with Samuel Goldwyn. That gentleman was supposed to be imploring Shaw for permission to film "Pygmalion." "I don't care if the picture loses money," he declared. "It's the contribution to art I'm thinking of." "That's the difference between us," Shaw assured him. "You think of nothing but art, and I think of nothing but money."....

As a matter of fact, Shaw finally consented to a screen version of "Pygmalion," but a Hungarian named Gabriel Pascal was the producer. not Goldwyn. The story goes that Pascal won Shaw by an approach that certainly was novel. "Not only do I want your permission to make a picture of 'Pygmalion'," was his proposition, "but I want you to help me to raise twenty-five thousand pounds to finance it. The fact is, I'm broke at the moment!" Mr. Shaw attended the prevue, and signed autographs that one night as happily as the veriest Hollywood ham. He even consented to appear on the stage at the conclusion of the picture. Somebody in the gallery cried "boo." Shaw waved merrily, and said, "My friend, I quite agree with you, but what are we two against so many?" The picture was very successful both in England and America, largely due to a sensitive and characteristic performance by the late Leslie Howard. Shaw claimed that the picture netted him twenty-nine thousand pounds, but that it cost him fifty thousand in war taxes. "Another success like that," he grumbled. "and I am ruined".....

### *An Old Pastime*

When Cornelia Otis Skinner opened in a revival of Shaw's "Candida," he cabled "Excellent. Greatest." Miss Skinner, overwhelmed, cabled back, "Undeserving such praise." Shaw answered, "I meant the play." Miss Skinner bristled, and replied, "SO DID I."....

Shaw's romance with the actress, Ellen Terry, has been the subject of infinite anecdotes and conjectures. When she requested permission to publish some of the voluminous correspondence he had addressed to her in the course of lifetime, he refused indignantly, saying, "I will not play the horse to your Lady Godiva." "Ours was an ideal love affair," he explained, "because it was conducted principally by post. Ellen got tired of five husbands. but she never got tired of me."

He became a vegetarian in 1881, although H. G. Wells has hinted darkly that he drinks liver extracts on the sly. When his friends predicted that abstinence from meat-eating would be the death of him, he retorted that at least his coffin could be followed by a procession of all the animals he had never eaten. "They will look better than most pallbearers I have seen," he added. Mrs. Pat Campbell, in the heat of a particularly exasperating Shavian rehearsal. cried, "Shaw, some day you'll eat a pork chop, and then God help all womankind."....

### *Eternal Curse*

Shaw is a favourite subject of caricaturists, but he doesn't like any of them. He has a vast collection of photographs of himself, but I noticed many caricature in evidence when I visited him. He explained to a writer on "The Manchester Guardian," "A photograph is eighty per cent sitter, twenty per cent photographer. A painting is seventy-five per cent artist, and only twenty-five per cent sitter. Caricatures? Bah! Child's play! Caricatures are never like me Low's aren't like me at all. One day I went into a friend's flat and I did at last see a caricature of me that seemed to be good. It was cruel, of course, but still what a caricature should be. I thought I would bring Low to see it. Then it moved and I saw it was a mirror."....

A Canterbury Pilgrim of today

Mr. Shaw has unpleasant memories of his school days, and is determined that his plays be excluded from scholastic curricula. "I lay my eternal curse," he wrote, "on whosoever shall now or at any time hereafter make schoolbooks of my work and make me hated as Shakespeare is hated. My plays were not designed as instruments of torture." He does most of his reading standing up. often dressing or undressing at the same time.

"I never shut a book," he told Mr. Pearson, "but put the next book on top of it long before it's finished. After some months there is a mountain of buried books, all wide open, so that my library is distinguished by the stain of dust or soot on it."....

In an unusual burst of modesty, Shaw confessed, "In moments of crisis my nerves act in the most extraordinary way. I size up the situation in a flash, set my teeth, contract my muscles, take a firm grip on myself, and without a tremor, always do the wrong thing.' "When I die," he says, "I want to be thoroughly used up. The harder I work, the more I live. Life is no brief candle for me. It is a sort of splendid torch, which I have got hold of for the moment. I want to make it burn as brightly as possible before handing it on to future generations."

"(Saturday Review of Literature")

### Which will be our official Day of Independence?

**Of course August 15 is proposed to be celebrated as the day of freedom, as on that day the constitutional changes which will bifurcate India into India and Pakistan will be ushered. Really speaking, however, it was exactly at 4-10 p.m. on Friday the 19th of July 1947 that the two Dominions were born as the fateful words "Roi le veult" (the King wishes it) were uttered by the Clerk of Parliament in a brilliant ceremony in the British House of Lords.**

It is rather ironic—and significant—that Mother India should have delivered the twins in a maternity home in London under the expert care of Doctors Attlee, Cripps and Listowell. The elaborate ceremonial should at any rate make it easy for the astronomers to cast the horoscope of the offsprings. Which were the stars reigning the heavens at 4-10 p.m. on July 19 1947? How will their influences work in the future?

Leaving the future to the prophets, the problem still remains unresolved. Which is our day of freedom?—August 15 (official), July 19 (actual) or June 3 (anticipatory)? If we will plump for the middle month, India (and Pakistan) will be in good company, for the 4th of July is celebrated as the American Day of Independence and the 14th as the French. Neither France nor the United States however, gained its freedom by the mercy of an Act of the British Parliament. —The American colonies had to wage a bitter and bloody battle to gain their freedom and it was only when the British army in America surrendered to General Washington that the free United States was born. In France it was not the phrase "Roi le veult" but "Roi mors est" (The King is dead—under the guillotine!) which ushered the era of Liberty. Equality and Fraternity. Here in India however a British Governor-General still presides over our desinies (albeit with our "free" consent) and it is a British Supreme Commander who will boss over our destinies (albeit with our tween India and Pakistan—the British having a leg in both the camps!

# *Between Ourselves*

★

Be that as it may, the instruction has already gone forth from the Congress High Command that August 15 should be observed as a day of felicitations. The actual programme is not yet officially drawn out it will doubtless follow the usual pattern of parades, processions, flag salutations—the Congress flag is now India's flag with a minor alteration—and, in addition, the novel programme of fireworks and flood-lighting of public buildings.

All this will help to bring it home to the people that they are now free—a free, sovereign people. But, really has a people to be made aware of its freedom?—Does it need fire-works to diffuse the light of liberty? The glow of freedom must come from within: it must suffuse our soul and warm the cockles of our heart by its invisible flame. It will be doing violence to truth to say that we as a people are feeling that warming glow today. No doubt there is the supreme satisfaction of at last becoming masters in our homes, but the elation—the sheer bliss of liberty—is utterly lacking. **We are rather obsessed by the heavy price we have paid for our emancipation and** are overwhelmed by the onerous problems that face us—problems of living, literal living.

No wonder then that many of us are doubtful of the programme of official celebrations that is being chalked for August 15. None less than Mahatma Gandhi—the Father of the Nation—shares these misgiving. He observed in his prayer meeting at the beginning of this week.

**"This much I certainly believe that coming August 15, should be no day for rejoicing while the minorities contemplate the day with a heavy heart. It must be a day for prayer and deep heart searching. There is one condition on which it might become a day of universal rejoicing in spite of the two divisions. Let both try from now to become true friends so that they are ready on August 15, to give themselves to rejoicing. This, however, is an opinion confined to me alone."**

★

There are many reasons why the glow of freedom is lacking. Among them is the feeling that the Congress leaders have not translated into action the various promises given by them during the last few years. Not only have they so far not been able to solve the pressing problems that face them, but the way they are tackling those problems is itself fundamentally wrong. For example, the Congress leaders are relying too much on the discredited machinery of administration. Crusty bureaucrats still rule the roost—even though they may put on a Gandhi cap instead of the old white "topee". The delegations that go abroad are still being heavily drawn from the ranks of the I.C.S.

In this connection Reader D. G. Tendulkar aptly draws the attention of this Department to the heroic ultimatum given by Jawaharlal Nehru to our Quislings:—

★

### *Anti-National Criminals*

"Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, addressing a public meeting at Lucknow, in October 1945, said: "There is much talk about war criminals. The time is not far off when we shall prepare one list of anti-national criminals — those who mercilously crushed the spirit of our patriots, who opened fire on them, who accepted, bribes and sucked the blood of the poor. We shall never forget them!" I wonder when this list is going to be prepared? Perhaps new names are being added on to the list.

I is confessed on all sides that on the eve of independence people are really not feeling the glow of freedom Why?

I feel that the division of the country is not the only reason for this coldness. People are fed up with all round corruption red-tepism. There is no planning. There is nothing to enthuse the people. Will the leaders calmly think over this and right the wrong and do something concrete!"

D.G TENDULKAR

Bomoay

*We cannot do better than send a marked copy of this issue to the Honourable Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Member for External Relations and Commonwealth Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi.—Ed. BCW.*

★

**All correspondence meant for this Department should be superscribed: "Between Ourselves' Bombay Chronicle Weekly, Bombay**

## *Report On Europe: I*

# EIRE STILL RESENTS PARTITION

*By Iqbal Singh*

*A visit to Eire furnishes not an altogether inappropriate starting point for survey of the post-war European scene.*

*Geographically, it is the western-most outpost of Europe; and there is not a little to attract one to this Emerald Island which, in these days of food shortage, is fast becoming for many British holidaymakers a veritable tourists' paradise.*

However, it would be wrong to suppose that Ireland has nothing more to offer than the arcadian enchantment of her landscape, the amenities of her hostelries, or even the friendliness of her people, which is in such striking contrast to the lugubrious temperamental reserve of the Island Race across the Irish Sea. The complexion of Irish polity is in many ways of compelling interest—particularly for India. It reflects on a laboratory scale the problems which on much larger dimensions will confront the Indian Union of tomo row.

In some respects the position of Ireland is unique in Europe. Almost alone among the nations of Europe, the Irish maintained a strict neutrality during the second world war. True, technically there were other neutrals in Europe. But most of them interpreted their neutrality in a very elastic fashion, ranging from militant non-belligerency to venal vacillations and intervention on the winning side when the issue of victory was no longer in doubt. The Republic of Eire, on the other hand, took up a neutral stand which was throughout conscientious and scrupulously honest.

### *Generous Help To India*

She did more. Although a poor country with extremely limited resources, she tried to uccour the suffering humanity in a war in which the combatant powers on both sides paid little regard to the elementary values of human morality. We in India have special reason to remember with gratitude that Mr. De Valera's Government made a substantial contribution towards the relief of famine in Bengal at a time when Mr. Leopold Amery was still vigorously denying its existence before a credulous House of Commons.

In the world in which we live, however, there is no reward for honesty and conscientiousness. Ireland's neutrality by no means pleased he Germans and it periodically sent Mr. Churchill into apoplectic fits of anger which are so characteristic of that aged but essentially adolescent British politician. Even two years after the termination of hostilities in Europe the ruling circles in Britain show no signs of "forgiving" Eire her neutrality. This may be judged from the frequent bad tempered references to Ireland and her leaders that appear in the British Press. Only last month Mr. Edward Hulton, returned from Ireland to tell the readers of his "*Picture Post*" that for all practical purposes Eire had "contracted out of the modern world" and apsed back into the Middle Ages.

These pessimistic oracles should be taken with considerable reserve. The British ruling class has long cherished the illusion that any country which contracts out of the Empire automatically passes out of the historic picture. What the Anglo-Saxon scribes say to-day of Southern Ireland was said of America n the 19th century and is already being said of India, even though she has not yet begun to function as an independent republic. In reality, of course, there is nothing medieval or mysterious about the present condition of Ireland. It is very specifically the result f modern imperialism.

### *Partition—The Paramount Issue*

Ireland may well be describe as a very small country faced with very big problems. This paradox, it may be added, is not of her own creation. Centuries of imperialist spoliation have left behind them a bitter legacy of social misery and economic ruin. The task of regeneration might well baffle an administration of archangels. What is more, to the difficult task of building a national economy out of the debris of colonial eritage, is added the complication that a country, no bigger in area than a couple of medium-sized divisions of an Indian province and with a population half that of Greater London, has been partitioned against all the considerations of history and human r ason. There is nothing to justify the separation of the six noth rn counties from the South except the demands of an outmoded imperialist strategy.

*It is hardly surprising, therefore, that partition remains still the paramount issue of Irish politics. It impinges upon all other Irish problems and determines their acuity.*

The fact that in the outside world little is heard of it should not be taken to imply that either the Irish people or their leaders have come to reconcile themselves to this outrage. Whatever their differences on domestic policies, all the three main political parties in Ireland—the Fianna Fail, Fine Gael and Labour—speak with one voice for the ending of partition, even though the accents in which they speak may vary.

How it is going to be ended nobody quite knows. As a leading Irish politician put it to the writer, there are only two ways which can be visualised. There is the arbitrament of force and there is the way of peaceful negotiations. Ireland is not powerful enough to invoke the first and Britain, despite the changes at Westminister, has not yet sufficiently freed herself of imperialist complexes to seek the second. So the partition remains in force and people both in the North and South accumulate a heavy burden of bitterness and suffering.

### *Economic War*

And more. In many ways Ireland is a country still living through an uncertain and painful transition. The Treaty of 1921 was so devised as to create the maximum measure of embarrassment for the Free State. Politically, it was meant to and succeeded in creating a serious rift in the nationalist ranks which has not been fully healed to this day. Economically, it was calculated to place Southern Ireland in a position of extreme disadvantage. Furthermore it should be remembered that between 1932 and 1938 there existed between Britain and Ireland virtually a state of economic war. This formally ended with the signing of the commercial treaty in April 1938, but it is hardly a secret that during the war years British economic policy towards Eire was intended to put all pressure, short of war, upon De Valera's administration in order to force it to abandon its neutrality. It did not succeed in that purpose, but there is no doubt that it imposed further and heavy burdens upon the Irish people.

It is against this background of irreducible and involuntary limitation which inevitably tend to disorientate the economic development of the country, that we must judge the efforts of Mr. De Valera's Government to create a stable and reasonably self-sufficient economy for Ireland. These efforts have not been wholly unsuccessful. The most significant achievement of the Government has been in the sphere of land reform. By breaking up the big estates belonging to the absentee aristocracy of the Anglo-Irish ascendancy and distributing the land among the landless peasantry, it has set up a new and balanced social base with a very distinctive ethos. Ireland to-day is a country of small peasant proprietors, their average holdings ranging from 20 to 25 acres.

### *Diminishing Population*

Simultaneously with this agrarian reformation, the Government of Eire has pushed ahead with a policy of encouraging existing industries and establishing new ones. The shortage of essential raw materials and especially of fuel has been a serious handicap; and, in the nature of things, the emphasis had to be on industries of light and medium variety, hough it may be added that Southern Ireland now has a shipbuilding industry in Cork to take the place of one lost in Belfast. The policy of industrialisation has been co-ordinated with expansion of public services, relief of the unemployed, and housing programme helped by State subsidies. The expansionist aspect of De Valera's economic policy has bee the subject of much criticism from the opposition and orthodox financial experts. But it has amply justified itself over number of years and at least spare Eire chronic unemployment, which, apart from ruthless suppression of civil liberties, happens to be the most striking feature of the state of things in the North.

It would be idle to claim that radical solutions of Ireland's economic and social problems can be found within the framework of a divided country. One of the gravest problems of Ireland, for instance, is the progressive depopulation of the island. During the last one hundred years the population of Ireland has decreased from eight to just over four million, party owing to the famine which ravaged the land in the 19th century but even more due to persistent emmigration. What this means in terms of human tragedies can be judged from a study of the folk songs of Ireland with their obsessive articulation of the sorrow o endless partings. But in economic terms it implies that no great development scheme can be put into practice for want of adequate human labour resources.

### *A Catholic State*

No one who visits Ireland can fail to notice the enormous influence of the Catholic Church among the people. It may be pointed out that even constitutionally the Republic of Eire describes itself as a "Catholic State". However, it would be an error to assume that the administrative outlook is wholly, or even mainly, religious in its orientation. True, to this day the Dail, the Parliament of Eire, begins its work daily with the reading of Divine Grace and every member rising to make the sign of the Cross. But this is a matter of form; and the Irish have always loved the symbolic in life. Besides, the reason for the ascendancy of the Church in Irish national life must be attributed to the secular factor that throughout Irish history it has allied itself with the successiv phases of the people's struggle for liberation rather than the upholders of the *status quo*. This has created close and intimate emotional ties between it and the people. Only when the national revolution has achieved its full objective will we see the emergence of new socio-political attitudes and alignments free of clerical associations. But hat belongs to the future.

The national flag of Eire is a tricolour and one recognises, almost with a shock of pleasure, that the colours are the same as in the Indian national flag—green, white and orange. They are, of course, arranged in a verticle and not horizontal plane. But there is something symbolic about this identity which immediately brings us to the question of Indo-Iris relations. These will be discussed in the next article.

*De Valera*

***We begin this week a series of articles on Post war Europe by Iqbal Singh. He is touring the continent at present as our roving correspondent and will report to us from time to time about the conditions in the various countries.***

**Having spent a number of years abroad before and during the last war, Iqbal Singh is well acquainted with the trend of European politics. His views are frankly radical and he is a confirmed admirer of the Soviet way of life. His reports, however, will be strictly objective and he will try to assess in as fair a manner as possible the conflict that is already coming to a head between the Anglo-American and the Soviet blocs.**

***We publish the first article of the Series—on Eire—on this page. It will be concluded next week.***

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The former vicar and his wife decided to attend a garden party in his old parish The new vicar greeted his predecessor heartily.

"I'm very pleased to see you again," he said. And is this your most charming wife?"

The other vicar fixed his host with an accusing stare.

"This," he said, reprovingly, "Is my only wife."

# NINETY-ONE—AND STILL GOING STRONG!

(Continued From Page 3)

socialism. 'Dear me," he said. "We haven't socialism in this country —merely trades unionism. Most of the trades unionists don't know what socialism is. On the other hand, t's a good deal better than what you have in the States. The average American has the mentality of the village blacksmith. He knows what is going on in his own community, but hardly anything about the rest of the world. In my opinion Henry Wallace is the only man in the United States who really understands world affairs."

I told him I thought James Byrnes had done a good job with the United Nations.

"No," said G. B. S., "Byrnes wasn't big enough." He hoped Henry Wallace would run for President on the Democratic ticket, even if he couldn't be elected. It would be good to have world issues debated on Wallace's level during the next Presidential campaign.

*Matters turned from politics to the theatre. Terry told about our recent production of "The Iceman Cometh" by Eugene O'Neill. "What sort of fellow is this O'Neill? asked Shaw. I said that O'Neill was very pessimistic about the future of the world. in an optimistic sort of way. "And no wonder," said G. B. S. very cheerfully, 'and if it's going to its destruction, I shouldn't worry over it. Providence will simply add mankind to the other discarded experiments—like ants and fish—and some new creature will take his place. Tell O'Neill for me that there is really nothing for him to worry about."*

Shaw didn't think it mattered much whether everybody shared the secret of the atomic bomb. 'One thing ought to be self-evident to everybody." he said. "None of the people throughout the world want to destroy themselves. Indeed," he said, "from one point of view it's too bad the Japanese didn't appeal to the conscience of the world after the atom bombs were first used at Hiroshima and Nagasaki. I think the conscience of the world would have stopped the United States from using any more of these bombs, just as the conscience of the world stopped the use of poison gas."

About this time the house-keeper, no longer bored. entered with a tea tray and an assortment of cakes. Terry presided over the pouring, and offered G. B. S. a cup of tea. "No tea for Mr. Shaw," said the housekeeper sharply. 'Mr. Shaw drinks this." And she handed him a glass of greenish-looking fluid which smelled like stewed acorn juice, and which may have been beef tea of the elixir of life. for all I knew

### *Caught In The Draft*

Glass in hand, Shaw smiled beningly at us, and sipped his juice from time to time. "How is the theatre in America?" he asked. We told him our problems, and how the mounting costs were making it increasingly difficult to take chances by way of experimental or non-commercial productions. "I see," he said. "You are caught between the cruel landlord and the relentless playwright."

*As we had hoped to persuade G. B. S. that his royalties, which are the highest in the world, ought to be reduced somewhat, I winced at the way he pronounced the word 'relentless."*

"The theatre is not merely up against the landlord and the relentless author, but every other cost as well," said Terry. "I agree with you," said G. B. S., and for a moment I thought, "Aha, being a capitalist millionaire has taught him something." "The actors are overpaid!" he said 'and it's entirely unnecessary. They would all be willing to work for less"

"What about overpaying the authors?" I asked. He smiled. "As for myself, I am now a classic. Of course I have to have my royalties, but if the royalty is only nine pence, why, I touch my hat and say "Thank you.'" "How can anyone put on one of your plays and pay only nine pence royalty?" Terry asked. "Oh, some village amateur dramatic group," he replied. "They do all the classics now, including me."

We expounded the theory that since it costs at least $15,000 a week to operate one of Shaw's plays, his royalty of 15 per cent of the receipts was too high 'I'll make you a new proposition," said G. B. S. "I'll give you my plays royalty free up to $15,000." Our faces lit up hapily, but only momentarily. "Any receipts over that, I'll take half—and of course," he added, "you'll have to play in a very large theatre." A rough calculation showed that G. B. S. would gain considerably more on this basis than before, so we said, "No thank you, Mr. Shaw. We'd rather pay the 15 per cent." As a capitalist millionaire G. B. S. hasn't changed so very much, I thought.

We discussed Gabriel Pascal, who is making the Shaw plays into motion pictures. 'How did you like 'Caesar and Cleopatra'?" he asked and then added, the old twinkle coming into his eyes, "It shows you what a good play I wrote, and, of course, it teaches you a great deal about Roman history." I remarked that I had recently had a long conversation with Pascal on the subject of our doing Shaw's plays on the stage, after which they could be transferred to the screen. "I don't see how you could have a long conversation with him," said G. B. S. "Pascal talked, while you listened. That's what always happens with me. He's arranging to produce my pictures in Ireland now. As soon as the news was announced, I was inundated with requests from beautiful Irish girls to play the part of St. Joan. They seem to think the only qualification they need is to be beautiful and Irish."

G. B. S. was pleased with Ingrid Bergman's success in "Joan of Lorraine" in New York, and we reminisced on some of the other St. Joans. He named a continental actress (who shall here be name less) and said of her, "I never like. her in the part of Joan in my play She made the audience weep, but for all the wrong reasons. She played St. Joan like a servant girl who has to go to jail for three months for stealing milk for her illegitimate child. Now that is a tragic situation, I admit, but it is definitely *not* St. Joan!"

He insisted on coming out to see us off. The snow was all around us as he stood in the door, and the light falling on his bare old head played tricks with his hair, weaving a halo around it and giving his face a translucent, almost a saintly, quality. "I'm afraid you'll take cold," I called. "Nonsense," he said as he stood there, a friendly smile on his face. "Thanks for coming," and he waved good-by, smiling his charming smile

*On our way back Theresa said she thought he must lead a lonely life so far out in the country. I said I didn't think so, that I felt the key to his character was found in a line in "Man and Superman": "There are no passions so strong as the passions of the mind." I thought that G. B. S. had indulged this passion all his life; that, as he grew older, he had even more chance to indulge it, and that with it he would never be lonely. He showed no symptoms of tiring, although our visit lasted nearly two hours. As we left, he was as fresh as a daisy. We expect to visit him again when he reaches the age of 100.*

—"N. Y. Times Magazine".


GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

# DISPOSALS

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AC 291

This advertisement will not reappear. Look out for next Sunday's Selection.

*Our Delhi Letter*

# Creation Of A New Delhi Province

## Sardar Patel's Opposition To The Proposal

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

NEW DELHI.

**In Delhi, the original and genuine residents of Delhi are dead. The leaders are all outsiders, who have migrated to Delhi after it became the capital of India in 1912.**

The leaders of Delhi have lately been agitating for the expansion of Delhi Province. They want a chunk from the United Province, another chunk from the Punjab to make Delhi a Governor's province. The original proposal was to call it Hariana Province. Hariana is well-known for a good breed of cows. The Jats are happy, because the proposed province will make them top dogs. The Sikhs imagine that they will rule the Delhi Province. The Mussalmans would like the inclusion of the Meerut Division from the United Province, but not of the Ambala division from the Punjab. The inclusion of Ambala division, they fear, will reduce them into a hopeless minority. An alternative proposal is to provide Delhi and Ajmere with Legislative Assemblies and give them Council of Ministers.

### Convention At Delhi

A Convention was held here on Sunday last, when a resolution, demanding the expansion of Delhi Province was adopted. The Convention, however, showed utter indifference to Mr. Santanam's amendment, recently adopted by the Constituent Assemoly, defranchising lakhs of residents of Delhi for the purpose of elections to India's Parliament. The leaders kept mum over the amendment. The followers, of course, had neither the imagination nor the initiative to protest against the injustice done to them by a Madras emigree to Delhi. The people get a government they deserve. So also with leaders. People get the leaders they deserve. Delhi is no reception to this rule.

Let me examine the proposal for expansion of Delhi Province in some detail.

First issue is why the capital of British India was transferred from Calcutta to Delhi. One of the reasons advanced by the Government of the day was that the Government of India was dominated by the British European Commercial Community in Calcutta. Last thirty years have proved the wisdom of locating the capital in a place, which was free from the domination of any sectional or class interests. The location of the capital of the United States of America at Washington was determined by identical reasons. The Simla move of the Government of India till five years ago, on the other hand brought the Government of India under Punjabi influence, which was often resented by the other provinces.

### Referendum Necessary

The Capital of the Indian Federation, in the nature of things shall have to be on neutral ground. Expansion of Delhi Province further more, could not be a unilateral action. It can only be done by agreement with the federating provinces and States. The opinion so far is definitely opposed to any such expansion.

Secondly, the financial issue is the crux of the problem. The Central Government has literally spent crores of rupees on Delhi province. Delhi University, is entirely financed by the Government of India. Hindus of Delhi, who spent over four lakhs of rupees on a yagna three years ago, and spend annually an equal amount on religious festivals, have never thought it worth their while to endow a single chair at Delhi University.

All the financial aid from the Central Exchequer will stop the moment Delhi province is expanded. A few leaders may become Ministers, but shall cease to benefit financially from the Central Revenues. She shall have to find money to meet the cost of her own administration.

Thirdly, the people of Meerut Division in the United Provinces and those of Ambala Division in the Punjab are not mere herds of sheep or goat. A referendum shall be necessary to find out their wishes; a referendum in which the implications of their transfer shall have to be fully explained.

Fourthly, there is the language difficulty. Meerut Division has Hindi with Devnagri script as the official language. Delhi and Ambala Division have Urdu with Persian script as the official language. It will be difficult to evolve a common official language for the proposed Delhi Province.

### All Important Question

Lastly, the expansion of Delhi Province can be a part of the general scheme for the re-distribution of provinces. Is the Congress ready to carve out new Provinces on linguistic basis? Indications are that it is not yet ready. This brings me once again to the all important question of finance. India is a poor country. The Bombay planners, the National Planning Committee and the Government of India planners, all emphasised the supreme need to raise the standard of living of the common man. They, inter alia, planned out scheme, for industrialisation and for agricultural improvement. In short, the whole Development Plan was designed to raise India's productivity. These plans involved large outlays of money. India, therefore, shall have to make her choice between the costly luxury of small and new provinces and higher standard of living for the masses. To all well wishers of India, even the opening of foreign embassies should have a lower priority to the development of this country

India's first need is peace, not only communal peace and industrial peace but also peace from all the controversies recently staged in this country including the craze for new provinces India's second need is consolidation and development. The partition of India has created new problems particularly those of food. India was a definitely deficit country. By partition of India the deficit of Indian Union has increased by over a million tons. India spends over one hundred crores of rupees worth of foreign exchanges to buy her food from abroad. In fact, her industrial development is handicapped by her food imports. India shall have to increase her food production by six million tons a year. The multi-purposes projects, planned for Mahanadi, Kosi and Damodar can alone save India from starvation These projects are estimated to cost say 200 crores of rupees.

**Can India, therefore, afford to pander to the whims and fancies of a few individuals by creating uneconomic and expensive units of administration? If fragmentation of land is bad, so also is the fragmentation of administrative units.**

### The Basic Idea

Repeated attempts have been made during the last ten years for the grouping of smaller Indian States. The basic idea underlying these attempts was that a smaller unit had neither the material nor the finance for modern administrative machinery. Will the enlarged Delhi Province have necessary funds to set up an up-to-date administrative machinery? No one appears to have bothered to examine this aspect of the question yet.

There is an amendment to the draft Union Constitution which seeks to set up a Legislative with responsible ministry for Delhi and Ajmere Provinces. The sponsors of the amendment have not, however, disclosed how the proposed organisation is to be financed. One presumption could be that the Central Government should pay for this additional luxury.

British rulers of India did not confer Dominion Status in a day by mere passing of a resolution by the Congress. The self rule has been by progressive stages, which began with the India Councils Act of 1892. The Local Self Government has been universally regarded the training ground for self rule. What is Delhi's record in the field of local self government? Delhi's principal Municipal Committee has a majority of elected members.

And yet its administration is reeking with corruption, inefficiency and nepotism. The sanitation, the health services and the education, to mention only three planks of civic platform, have progressively deteriorated. The people of Delhi have no civic sense worth the name. The use of open drains as latrines is regarded a hereditary privilege and a fundamental right by them. But for the fact that the Municipal Committee of old Delhi had an official President till early this year, the Committee would have been superceded long ago.

### Sardar's Opposition

Delhi has given an Advisory Committee this year with three elected members, one of whom is a native of Travancore and two others are Punjabees including a Punjabee Mussalman. The Municipal Committees were Punjabee dominated bodies.

A people who are totally indifferent to their own well being or political rights, who have mortgaged their future to Punjabee emigres, cannot be expected to govern a province, Delhi is really dead. It died in 1912. What people see today is the stepmother of Jullunder. It is Punjabee dominated, Punjabee run town-province. The ease-loving people of Delhi are dying out very fast. They are not interested either in themselves or in the expansion of their province.

**Sardar Patel is not deceived by this got-up agitation. He does not favour the expansionist campaign of a few individuals. He shall not have it, if he had his way.**


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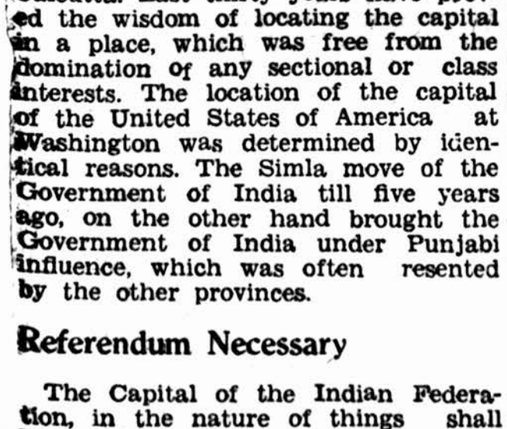


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# Future Of Congress Organisation In Partitioned Bengal

## WORKERS TO ASSEMBLE AT MYMENSINGH FOR CONFERENCE

CALCUTTA, July 26 (UPI): Congress workers of Bengal are assembling now at Mymensingh for a conference to-day and to-morrow to discuss the future of the Congress organisation in partitioned Bengal.

Mrs. Labonaprova Dutta, Vice-President of the Bengal Provincial Congress Commitee, has given notice to a resolution on this question which says:

"In the interest of Bengal and following the footsteps of the Indian National Congress and on the same principle on which the Congress has not been divided, the B.P.C.C. as well should not be divided and should remain intact."

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Acharya Kripalani, Dr. Rajendra Prasad and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu have sent messages to the conference stressing the fundamental unity of the Congress organisation.

Pandit Nehru says: "I think Bengal P.C.C. should continue in both because constitutionally this is the right course and because this will give chance for joint consideration of problems. As future takes shape we may reconsider our previous decision but for the present there appears no need for constitutional changes in the structure of the Congress."

Sardar Patel observes: "I have every hope that if Bengal Congressmen act with wisdom and courage the unity of Bengal will once again be achieved sooner than most people expect. It will thus pave the way once again for India's unity."

Acharya Kripalani, Congress President, has sent the following message: "Bengal with cultural, linguistic and economic unity will soon, I am sure, transcend the political division that has been imposed upon it by foreign domination. A reunion of Bengal can come only when the two parts, east and west, co-operate with each other in the common effort."

## DEPARTMENTAL RESHUFFLE IN BENGAL SECRETARIAT

### Names Submitted To The Governor To Fill Up Key Posts

CALCUTTA, July 25 (API.)—It is learnt that a reshuffle of departments in the Bengal Secretariat, in view of the impending transfer of the Eastern Pakistan Government to Dacca, is likely to take place shortly. This will be followed by new appointments to a number of key posts in the secretariat, as well as in the Calcutta police administration.

It is expected that the West Bengal ministry will function with eight departments, each being placed under a secretary, who will also control different directorates under the departments.

In view of the retirement of almost all the senior European officers, who are holding at present many of the key posts, and most Muslim official electing to serve in Eastern Pakistan a large number of posts, including that of Chief Secretary Inspector-General of Police, and several departments secretaries, will have to be filled shortly. It is understood that a list of names to these posts will be submitted to the Governor to-morrow, and they are expected to take charge soon.

## SARAT BOSE RESIGNS FROM B. P. C. C.

MYMENSINGH, July 25 (API).—Mr Sarat Chandra Bose has resigned from the Executive Council of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee and also his membership of the B.P.C.C.

The Executive Council of the B.P C.C. meeting here today, accepted the resignation with regret.

## CONGRESS IN PAKISTAN ASKED NOT TO CELEBRATE AUG. 15

CALCUTTA, July 26 (U. P. I.): Acharya Kripalani, Congress President, it is learnt on good authority, has issued a circular to provincial and district committees stating that the resolution passed by the Congress Working Committee giving directions to Congressmen to celebrate August 15, do not apply to Congress Committees in the Pakistan area. Accordingly Congressmen in Pakistan are not to celebrate August 15 in pursuance of the resolution of the Congress.

This direction from the Congress President, it is understood, has been given with a view to avoiding any misunderstanding or conflict that may give rise to for obvious reasons.

# U. S. - RUSSIAN RIVALRY IMPERILS WORLD SITUATION

## Present Armament Race Has No Parallel, Says Reynaud

PARIS, July 26 (APA): The French pre-War premier, Paul Reynaud, said yesterday that Russian-American rivalry had created a world situation so perilous that the question posed itself: "Is America going to wage a preventive war?"

Speaking in a National Assembly debate on foreign policy, Reynaud said that at the moment America held an overwhelming superiority but that in 20 years "Russia will have a population of 251 million and America 156 million." He said that President Truman had affirmed that "he would not permit the establishment of new totalitarian regimes and Russia responded by pushing the iron curtain further towards the West."

Russia's refusal to participate in European economic planning talks, he said, created an acute tension and he asked, "Are the colossi going to clash to-day?"

He added that nations to-day were spending far more than in 1938 for armaments and that there was no example of an arms race leading to anything but war. He said the attacker would always win in the atomic era.

In the face of such a situation, he said, "the hour has come to dominate all excessive nationalisms wherever they spring up and to become simply human beings."

Another speaker, Andre Mutter, asked why France had not changed her policy in favour of the West. "Things have happened that make a change advisable," he said, asserting, "In Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria the opposition is decapitated. Fascist and dictator methods are in operation."

## *Hyderabad Teachers Strike*

### *Students Observe Sympathetic Hartal*

HYDERABAD (Deccan), July 25 (API.) About 2,000 students of the Viveka Vardhini School, Hyderabad, came out of their classes yesterday in sympathy with the strike by the teachers of the school for increase in their salaries, it is understood.

The strike by the teachers also commenced yesterday.

The students held a meeting and passed a resolution appealing to the authorities for an early settlement of the teacher's greivances.

The governing council of the school, it is understood, are considering the situation created by the strike of the teachers and the sympathetic strike by the students.

## *Nethersole Prefers Indian Union*

(From Our Correspondent)

LUCKNOW, July 26.

**At least one European member of the I.C.S. has full confidence in the Congress policy of forgive and forget is revealed by the fact that Mr. Nethersole whose name was mentioned by Pandit Nehru for atrocities in eastern U. P. during August 1942 has chosen to serve the Indian Dominion. While his other colleagues have applied for retirement or jobs in Home and Colonial Civil Services, Mr. Nethersole has refrained from even going to Pakistan. He has definitely chosen to serve the Indian Union. Mr. Nethersole is at present Member of Board of Revenue.**

## *Haroon Hails Hidayatullah's Appointment*

KARACHI, July 25 (A.P.I.): Mr. Yusuf Abdoola Haroon, President of the Sind Provincial Muslim League, welcoming the appointment of Shiekh Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah as the Governor of Sind in a statement today said, "His unique ability in steering the course of Assembly politics has won the admiration of the people of other Provinces outside Sind as well. No better choice could be made for this high position the honour of which is enhanced now owing to the establishment of Pakistan and complete withdrawal of British power."

"With the man of Sheikh Ghulam Hussain's calibre, parliamentary experience and administrative capacity, at the helm, a good start has been made to face the great task of building the Pakistan State, in which Sind has a great part to play", he added.

## JAP COMMANDER SENTENCED TO LIFE IMPRISONMENT

SHANGHAI, July 25 (Reuter): A Chinese military court here to-day sentenced Takeo Minowa, former Commander of the Japanese Gendarmerie in the North China port of Tsingtao, to life imprisonment on charges of atrocities against Chinese guerilla suspects.

## EXCISE ORDER CANCELLED

LAHORE, July 25 (A.P.I.): On a representation by the wine merchants the order of the District Excise authorities freezing all stocks of foreign liquors in Lahore has been cancelled on legal grounds.

## *GOVERNMENT TROOPS REPULSE GUERILLAS*

ATHENS, July 25.—(U.P.A.): Military sources today said that 1,200 guerillas were repulsed by the government troops, aided by strafing of airplanes and that the guerillas were retiring.

The sources said the guerilla force, which it believes came from Mount Grammos, lost 90 killed and 60 wounded, not including the strafing casualties. They said the guerillas were fleeing northwest and most of them already were at least 20 kilometers from Grevena.

The battle was described as a see-saw affair, until heavy reinforcements arrived at noon, permitting the government troops to counter-attack.

## *CANADIAN TRADE MISSION TO VISIT SOUTH AFRICA*

OTTAWA July 25 (UPA): A Canadian Trade Mission will visit South Africa late this year in an effort to stimulate further commercial relations between members of the Commonwealth, Trade Minister J. MacKinnon, who is the head of the mission, announced.

MacKinnon will be accompanied by a group of businessmen and the trip is being made at the invitation of the South African Government. The party, due to arrive in Johannesburg on September 20, will return via Egypt, Italy and Portugal. The party will proceed by air via New York and Leopoldville to Johannesburg.

Canadian trade with South Africa showed a marked increase during the war jumping from dol. 18,000,000 exports in 1939 to dol. 68,600,000 in 1946.

Imports from the Union rose from dol. 4,000,000 in 1939 to almost dol. 8,000,000 in 1946.

A trade agreement between Canada and South Africa was signed in August 1932, for five years and has been renewed thereafter.

## *Bijapur Municipal Election*

BIJAPUR, July 25 (A.P.I.): Mr. G. A. K. Bokhari, member of the Muslim League, was unanimously elected President of the Bijapur Municipality to-day.

The election of the Vice-President was contested. Mr. Madhu Rao Kembhavi was elected defeating his rival Mr. B. A. Panannavar by 21 votes to eight.

The Municipal scavangers strike is still continuing. The leader of the strikers met the newly elected President to bring about the settlement of the strike.

## FIRST THEATRE FOR CHILDREN IN INDIA

CALCUTTA, July 26 (A.P.I.): The first children's theatre in India will be inaugurated in Calcutta to-morrow. It has been organised by the Nikmil Bharat Manimela Kendra (All-India Young Jewels' Centre).

A drama written for children, with only children as actors and exclusively managed by children, will be put on board. Children under 12 will be admitted to the front seats but parents and guardians will also have places.

## *U. S. Ex-Congressman Convicted For Accepting Bribes*

WASHINGTON, July 25 (Reuter): Former Congressman, Andrew J. May, charged with accepting 53,635 dollars in bribes as wartime Chairman of the House of Representatives Military Affairs Committee, was sentenced to-day to a term of from eight months to two years in prison.

Two munition makers, Murray and Henry Grasson accused of paying the bribes, were also sentenced to prison terms, with a minimum of eight months and a maximum of two years. All three were released on bail of 2,000 dollars.

The trial of May, who is 72, lasted eleven weeks before he was convicted on July 3, the sentence being deferred. May was a Democratic Member of Congress for Kentucky from 1931 to 1945 and was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs in 1938.

## ONE MORE JUDGE FOR MADRAS HIGH COURT

NEW DELHI, July 25 (API).—The Governor-General has appointed Mr. Parakulangara Govinda Menon, to be an Additional Judge of the Madras High Court with effect from the date of assumption of charge until further orders, says a communique.

## *"PURDAH" WOMAN WITH REVOLVERS*

### *Two Steamer Passengers Arrested At Dock*

BOMBAY, Saturday.

While disembarking from s.s. "Jehangir" at Alexandra Docks last night, Maryam Abdulla and Omar Syed, two passengers, were rigorously searched and were alleged to have been found in possession of four revolvers and 50 rounds of ammunition, they were put under arrest.

Maryam, a "purdah" woman, it appears, had the revolvers tied round her thighs.

Put up before Mr. K. J. Khambatta, Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Court, today, on the charge of keeping arms without a licence, both the accused were ordered to be remanded in custody pending further inquiries by the police.

## MURDER SUSPECTS ARRESTED

BOMBAY, Saturday. Two workers were arrested on suspicion early this morning by the Dongri Police in connection with the murder of a non-striker of the Mohammadi Fine Arts Litho works at Mazagoan.

The two accused persons Shantaram and Gajanand Krishna are brothers, and it was stated by the Police that they were present at Noorbaug Junction at the time of the stabbing, yesterday morning and could not give convincing reasons for their presence in that area. The uncles and brother of the deceased Fakir Mohammad stated to the Police that they were not aware of any private quarrels between the deceased and the accused, but they suspected that the motive for the murder was an attempt to intimidate the non-strikers of the workshop.

Both the accused were placed before Mr. M. Nasrulla, Presidency Magistrate Mazagaon Police Court this morning and remanded to police custody for a week pending further investigation.

## *Arrested For Alleged Contravention Of Rationing Order*

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Alleged to have contravened the Bombay Rationing Order, Pokerdas Chuharmal Multani was arrested by the Anti-Corruption Brancn on Friday evening. He was later enlarged on a bail in the sum of Rs. 500.

Applying for the extension of the bail period of the accused the Police stated in the Esplanade Court that he had obtained ration cards in the names of his brother and his wife by supplying false information to the rationing authorities and continuously drew rations on these cards from a shop at Mangal Wadi, Girgaum. Further he left Bombay in June last without surrendering the cards to the authorities concerned.

The Magistrate directed the bail period of the accused to be extended for a fortnight.

Harbansingh Narsingh was arrested last night while carrying some rice in a bag. When queried he could not give any satisfactory explanation as to where he had obtained it from. He was put up to-day before Mr. K. J. Khambatta, Magistrate, who ordered him to be released on bail.

# Delhi Declines To Instruct Shipping Delegation

## SIR C. P. SHOWS IMPROVEMENT

### Official Version Of Attack On Dewan Of Travancore

TRIVANDRUM, July 26, (A.P.I.): The following bulletin has been issued this morning from Bhaktivilas over the signature of the Surgeon-General about Sir C. P. Ramaswami's progress:

"Sir C. P. Ramaswami sustained seven wounds. A serious wound on the left cheek causing loss of blood from three cut vessels, a wound on the scalp behind the left ear cutting through all the tissues of the scalp, a wound over the lower left part of the back of the neck and three wounds on the fingers of the left hand.

"The wounds were cleaned, sterilized and saturated under general anaesthesia. Penicillin injections are being given. He had a fairly quiet night. His general condition has shown definite improvement".

**GOVT. COMMUNIQUE**

The following "communique" has been issued by the Government of Travancore today:—"Last evening at about 7-30 p.m. a dastardly attack was made on the life of Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyer, the Dewan of Travancore. The occasion was the centenary celebrations of Sri Swati Tirunal. The Dewan was leaving the pandal after music performance and when he neared the entrance where his car was waiting for him, one man rushed at him with a swordstick and hit him on the neck three or four times. The blows fell on the cheeks and on the fingers of the hand which was raised to ward off the blows, causing incised injuries. There were as many as seven injuries. The attack was the result of a premeditated and concerted action. This is clear from the failure of electric lights at a critical moment. The assailant has escaped. Investigation is proceeding.

Government wish to make it clear that such dastardly act of terrorism will not deter them in the discharge of their heavy responsibilities at this critical juncture and that all such activities will be firmly met".

## NEWSPAPERS EXEMPTED FROM NEWSPRINT CONTROL ON AUG. 15

NEW DELHI, July 26. (A.P.I.): The Government of India have decided to exempt the newspapers published in British India on August 15, 1947, from the provisions of the Newsprint Control Order says a Press Note.

The relaxation of the order will take the form of excluding the issue of that day while calculating the number of pages allowed to the papers for that week. The number of pages published during the rest of the week any paper shall, not however, exceed six-sevenths of the total number of pages permitted to it for the week under the Newsprint Control Order.

## *KARTAR SINGH ARRESTED*

LAHORE, July 26. (A.P.I.): Giani Kartar Singh, President of the Shiromani Akali Dal, was taken into custody at Sheikhupura along with his six companions, while on his way to Nankana Sahib to attend the all Punjab Sikh Conference.

Giani Kartar Singh was removed in a police car and brought back to Lahore where he was let off.

En route to Sheikhshepura, Giani Kartar Singh was stopped by the police at Ravi Road, Shahdara and some other place but he managed to proceed to Sheikhupura. Giani Kartar Singh is again proceeding to Nankana Sahib to defy the Government ban on the conference.

## *Hariharnath Shastri Resigns From Socialist Party*

NEW DELHI, July 26. (A.P.I.): Mr. Hariharnath Shastri, member of the National Executive and a prominent original member of the Socialist Party, has resigned from the party owing to fundamental differences with the party in its relations with the Indian National Congress and its attitude towards the Indian National Trade Union Congress.

**VICEROY PRESIDES OVER PARTITION COUNCIL.**

NEW DELHI, July 26. (A.P.I.): The Viceroy presided over a meeting of the Partition Council this morning.

## BR. INTERESTS URGED TO MODIFY ATTITUDE

## Scope And Purpose Of London Negotiations Clarified

**NEW DELHI, July 26, (A.P.I.): While the Government of India regret the deadlock in the discussions in London between Indian and British shipowners, they do not feel that they are in a position to issue any instructions to Government-sponsored, but nevertheless purely non-official, Delegation from this country, says a press note. Therefore, reports that the resumption of negotiations depends upon the dispatch of fresh instructions from New Delhi betray an incorrect appreciation of the situation.**

### *No Difference Of Opinion*

There never has been any difference of opinion between the Government of India and the Shipping Delegation as regards the scope and purpose of the negotiations. The desire of the Indian Delegation and the Government of India that negotiations should be an overall basis for the allocation of increased shares, both in the coastal as well as overseas trade, to Indian shipping was abundantly clear to H. M. G. and must therefore presumably be known to British shipping interests also. It had also been explained that the recommendations made by the Shipping Policy Committee would form the background of the negotiations from the Indian side.

**OBJECT OF DELEGATION**

The whole object of sending a Delegation was to avoid dealing with the problems in a piecemeal fashion and on the basis of individual applications for admission to particular shipping references. The British Delegation's plea that they were not prepared to proceed with the negotiations at all on this basis is to say the least, surprising. It is even more surprising that they should have gone on to question the credentials of the Indian Delegation when the names of the Delegates and Advisers had been officially communicated by the Government of India to H. M. G.

In the light of these facts, the Government of India feel that the situation calls for no instructions from New Delhi, but is entirely dependent on the readiness or otherwise the British shipowners to modify their attitude.

## *DOMINION MINISTERS NOT TO BE ON WORKING COMMITTEE*

NEW DELHI, July 26, (U. P. I.): The opinion of Presidents and Secretaries of Provincial Congress Committees were sought at a meeting held under the chairmanship of Acharya Kripalani, Congress President, on the important issue whether henceforth Ministers of the Indian Union Government should be allowed to remain as members of the Congress Working Committee.

Addressing the meeting the Congress President expressed his view that no person holding any office in Government should remain as a member of the Committee.

The general view among members present yesterday is reported to be that at least for some time to come the Working Committee should not be weakened by excluding Dominion Government Ministers.

## Maharashtra Political Conference

POONA, July 26, (U. P. I.): A Maharashtra Political Conference will be convened here on August 1, and invitations have been issued to the representatives of different groups in Maharashtra, C. P. and Berar.

The Conference will discuss the problems of Berar and primarily of militarisation of the Greater Maharashtra and will try to evolve a common plan of action.

LONDON, July 26, (Reuter): The Mayor of Brentford and Chiswick, on the outskirts of London, last night welcomed over 150 Indian boy scouts who arrived at Southampton this week in the liner "Alcantara".

The scouts, are attending the World Scout Jamboree in France from August 9 to 22.

## AFGHAN CLAIMS ON INDIA

### Marshall Shah Mohamed Ready To Discuss Question With Dominion Office

LONDON, July 26 (Reuter): Marshall Shah Mohamed Khan, Commander-in-Chief and Premier of Afghanistan, told pressmen on his arrival here by air from Karachi today that his visit was unofficial. He said he was willing to discuss Afghanistan's claims to Indian territory if "approached" by the Dominions Office or other high authorities in Britain.

The Premier who was met by Sardar Mahommed Naim, Afghan Minister in London, and other Legation officials, said that the purpose of his journey was to visit his 20-year-old son Zalmy who is seriously ill in the United States where he is a student.

## *Britain's Next Battle*

LONDON, July 26, (Reuter): The next battle of Britain — an economic battle — will be fought during the coming winter, Mr. Anthony Eden Deputy Conservative leader, told a meeting today.

"It will not be fought with bombs shells or rockets; there will be no enemies in arms," he said, "but the result of defeat can be no less deadly than defeat in war."

He accused the Socialist Government of not being prepared for their tasks and having no policy but "to drift ever nearer to the rapids and to doom successive industries to nationalisation."

## Balkans Enquiry Committee To Leave Greece

ATHENS, July 26. (Reuter): The United Nations Balkans Enquiry Sub-Committee, which yesterday reported to the main commission at Lake Success that Albania, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria had for two months obstructed investigations in their territories, may shortly leave Greece, it was learned here to-night.

The Sub-Committee has still to investigate ten incidents—five on the Grek-Yugoslav Frontier and five on the Greek-Bulgarian frontier—at the request of the Greek Government.

It was believed that the Sub-Committee might abandon its enquiries and leave Greece in about a fortnight unless agreement was reached at Lake Success. It was awaiting definite instructions from the Security Council to-night.

## STOP PRESS

**DIMITROV-TITO TALKS**

SOFIA, July 26 (U.P.A.): Premier Dimitrov leaves for Belgrade today for important talks with Yugoslavia's Marshall Tito.

Ostensibly the Balkans' two most Communists are meeting to consider a Treaty of Friendship.

However, foreign diplomatic sources here said they believed the question of establishing an autonomous Macedonian state might be discussed.

**CONFIDENCE IN BIDAULT'S FOREIGN POLICY**

PARIS, July 26, (APA): France's National Assembly today voted confidence in Foreign Minister Georges Bidault's foreign policy and rendered homage anew to the Marshall proposals.

The Communists abstained in the voting, which was by raised hands after Bidault had evaluated the world situation as grave, but not desperate.

## TWO SHOT DEAD IN MUDHOL STATE

### Free Fight Between Police And Villagers

SANGLI, July 26 (A.P.I.): Two men were shot dead and others escaped in a free fight which took place between a gang of 14 and the police near Belgali village in Mudhol State.

LAHORE, July 26 (A.P.I.): Steady progress towards improvement in the communal situation in Lahore was maintained on Saturday, it is authoritatively learnt tonight. No major incident was reported in the course of the day.

A case of arson took place in Faiz Bagh in Misri Shah area. An attempt at arson was made inside Lohari Gate.

**INCIDENTS IN CALCUTTA**

CALCUTTA, July 26 (A.P.I.): Reports of eleven incidents were received today upto 10 p.m. says a press note issued by the Bengal Government tonight.

The press note adds, 5 of these occurred in Muchipara area, one being a serious case of bomb and acid attack on a bus, causing the death of one person and injuring three others. The arrests were made on the spot.

**EMERGENCY IN GREATER BOMBAY EXTENDED**

The proclamation of emergency in Greater Bombay has been renewed for a further period of one month from July 28.

**BOMBAY BAN ON ARMS EXTENDED**

The order prohibiting the arms and ammunition dealers in the Thana District from selling any arms or ammunition to individual licence-holders without a special permit from the District Magistrate has been extended for a further perod of two months from July 28.

**BAN ON RAILWAY TICKETS.**

AMRITSAR, July 26, (A. P. I.): The District Magistrate has today by an order under Section 144, prohibited the issue of railway tickets for two days from any station in Amritsar district to any station on Sheikhpura-Jaranwala section of the N.-W. R. apprehending that a number of people are about to proceed to Nankana Sahib for a meeting on July 27 which has been banned by the Punjab Government the District Magistrate has also prohibited for fifteen days the assembly of four or more persons in any place in the district.

**JAND MUSLIMS TO PAY FINE**

LAHORE, July 25 (A.P.I.): A collective fine of Rs. 54.080 has been imposed by the Governor of Punjab under the Punjab Public Safety Act on the Muslims of Jand in the Attock District in connection with the March disturbances.

## *Shaw Hates Birthdays*

**LONDON, July 26 (A.P.A.): George Benard Shaw, 91 years old today, dismissed one of the world's most celebrated anniversaries with snorts of mock exasperation and the assertion that few others could have survived so much "happy birthday rubbish."**

**"Birthday celebrations are for those who think they can afford to waste time," the sage of Ayot Saint Lawrence, Hertfordshire hamlet, told such as came within earshot.**

**"I've hardly recovered from the last birthday. It nearly killed me—and it would have killed most men. ..**

**"Whoever utters that word birthday in my presence shall be set down as a..man to be avoided."**

**Shaw made it clear that he would be working today just as he does virtually every day.**

## Truman's Mother Dead

NEW YORK, July 26, (Reuter): Mrs. Truman, President Truman's mother, died today at her home as the President was flying to see her.

Air transport command headquarters in Washington said the President was told of the death of his mother in a radio message to the plane. He was about half way on his trip to her bedside.

MADRAS, July 26, (A. P. I.): A plea for the establishment of a separate Federation for South India consisting of the four linguistic areas of Andhra, Tamilnad, Kerala and Karnataka was made by Sir P. T. Rajan, President of the South Indian Liberal Federation (Justice Party) addressing a special meeting of its Central Executive Committee last night.

# Indonesians Attack Enemy In Pitch Dark

## Battle On Way To Jogjakarta Breaks Dutch Resistance

**BATAVIA, July 26, (U P.A.): A Republican communique claimed that Indonesian troops were attacking Dutch forces in pitch darkness and pouring rain at Tangaran on the road to Jogjakarta in a five-hour battle which broke the enemy resistance.**

### *Republicans Near Semarang*

At the same time, the Indonesian News Agency, "Antara", quoted General Soedirman, Indonesian Commander-in-Chief, as saying that Republican forces had entered the outskirts of Semarang and that Dutch forces in that area were fighting to "retain key positions."

**DUTCH DRIVE HALTED**

Soedirman said the Dutch drive on Malang was halted at Lawand and that the Dutch were suffering "severe casualties".

A Republican communique said the "Tangaran attack began shortly before midnight on Friday and lasted until 4.30 a.m. when the Republican Army began "pursuing the retreating enemy."

Reliable front line reports said also that Republican troops attacked from south and south-east of Semarang, the third largest port in Java and operations base for the current march by the Dutch toward Jogjakarta. The communique said the Laskar Rakjat (People's Army) had begun infiltration into Batavia province and was "commencing operations".

### *'ANOTHER DUTCH LANDING IMMINENT*

BATAVIA, July 26, (Reuter): An Indonesian Republican communique broadcast by Jogjakarta Radio early today reported a fleet of Dutch ships lying off the southern coast of Bantam Residency. Observers said that a Dutch amphibious landing on Java's south coast was imminent.

Observers said that landing would probably be in the vicinity of the port of Tjilatjap, 90 miles west of the Republican Capital, Jogjakarta.

The Republican Communique said that six Dutch tanks with two brengun carriers were racing towards Lawang, north of Malang, had been driven back by machinegun fire. The communique reports fighting involving Dutch tanks at several places in Central Java. Aerial reconnaissance of the vast British-owned tract of land in West Java belonging to the Anglo-Dutch plantation company indicated that Gubano, in the centre of the Anglo-Dutch properties has been completely destroyed, including the power stations.

**DUTCH TAKE LAWANG**

BATAVIA, July 26, (Reuter): Today's Dutch communique reported that in East Java Dutch forces had taken Lawang, south of the Dutch front at Surabaya. Lawang was a Republicn divisional headquarters and is on the direct road to Malang area in the west sector of this front near Modjohekto, Republican activity is increasing the communique added.

**FALL OF INDRAMAJU**

In West Java, the rest of Indramaju (peninsula on which the port of Cheribon stands) fell to Dutch troops the Dutch communique said Latest Dutch casualties in Java and Sumatra were given as 32 dead, 50 wounded and seven missing.

In Palembang, the Sumatra oil port, the communique reported, clearing obstructions and road blocks had temporarily slowed down the advance inland along the railway towards Sumatra's big coalmine.

Republican success at Modjokerto, Salatiga and Tjimahi (east Cetral Java) were denied in the Dutch communique.

Back to the wall

## JINNAH-SHARIAR TALKS

### Pakistan Support Assured

NEW DELHI, July 26. (A.P.I.): Dr. Sutan Shariar met Mr. M. A. Jinnah this afternoon and had a 45-minute talk with him.

Mr. Jinnah, expressed deep sympathy for the people of Indonesia and assured Dr. Sutan Shariar that Muslim India and Pakistan would support Indonesia in every possible way in their resistance "against this uncalled for and sudden onslaught on the people of Indonesia by the armed forces of Holland".

Mr. Jinnah issued the following statement after Dr. Shariar called on him this afternoon.

"I was very glad to see Dr. Shariar to-day and I understand from him that the Dutch Government have committed a flagrant breach of the solemn agreement which provided that in the event of any difference of opinion or dispute the matter must be referred to arbitration to a body consisting of one nominee of Indonesia, one of the Dutch Government and the Chief Justice of the International Court or any such person of the highest calibre possessing judicial experience and qualifications of high standard.

"RUTHLESS USE OF FORCE."

"The action of the Dutch Government in declaring war against Indonesia ignoring the arbitration clause and their resort to ruthless use of armed forces, I am sure, will not be tolerated by the civilized nations of the world. Muslim India and Pakistan will consider this as an unfriendly act on the part of the Government of Holland which is calculated to crush the freedom of the new democratic Muslim nation of Indonesia. I am sure no right thinking man and freedom loving nation can approve of this unjustifiable action on the part of the Government of Holland particularly the democracies of the United States and the United Kingdom.

"Our deep sympathies go to the people of Indonesian and I have assured Dr. Shariar as their representative that we deeply sympathise with them and will support them in every way that is possible for us in their resistance against this uncalled for and sudden onslaught on the people of Indonesia by the armed Forces of Holland".

## 'DUTCH COLONIAL' EMPIRE AT AN END'

### Shariar Says War In Indonesia Is a Challenge To Asia

NEW DELHI, July 26, (API): Over 50 members of the Constituent Assembly listened this evening with rapt attention to Dr. Sutan Sjahrir explain the background of the events in Indonesia which culminiated in the Dutch attacking the Republic.

Dr. Sjahrir declared that the world had to face the fact that a war was raging in the otherwise peaceful, beautiful island of Java. It was a challenge to the whole world and particularly to the countries of Asia.

The Indonesians would fight with all they had but it had to be recognised that militarily they had not much compared to the 100,000 armed, modern-equipped Dutch army, Navy and Air Force.

"But, never will the Dutch succeed in establishing a new Colonial empire. Dutch colonial imperialism will go the same way as Fascism in Europe.

**LOVERS OF PEACE**

The Indonesians were lovers of peace and orderliness. They had tried all peaceful methods to obtain and protect their national existence. But now the Dutch had forced this war on Indonesia. It was up to the world to face this challenge. There were only two alternatives. The first a continuation of the war and all the consequences arising out of it. The second was a reasonable settlement ensuring the independence of the Indonesian Republic before January 1949, with a period of trusteeship if necessary during the interim period.

**KRIPALANI'S ASSURANCE**

Acharya Kripalani, Congress President, who presided, thanking Dr. Sjahrir, assured him that the Indian Government would exert all its influence in the international sphere to see that the world took up the case of Indonesia and did something to help her." "We have no doubt" Acharya Kripalani added amidst applause," that your struggle will be crowned with success; and that success is nearer than we imagine. There were forces of nature at work which might not be apparent but when they made their effect felt, the equilibrium would be restored.

## NEW YORK SEED PRICES UNCHANGED

NEW YORK, July 25 (UPA). Prices of seeds on the New York market today remained unchanged at the previous day's levels.

In the black pepper futures market, prices closed unchanged to 100 lower with no sales reported. The nominal situation in the futures is contrasted with the continuance of the firm spot situation. Grinders continued to pay higher prices on jobbing loans of black pepper as they watched the trend of events in Indonesia. Spot Lampong black remained unchanged at 35 while white pepper was held at between 51 to 54 cents per pound.

Closing prices included: September 31 bid; October, 31 to 33; December 29 nom; January 28 nom; March/May/July 27 nom.

## Rumours Of Gold Strike Spread

YEREKA, California, July 25 (UPA). Rumours of a gold strike on Quarts Hill have spread among Northern California miners and some predict that it might be the richest in the Siskiyou county history.

A story in the Siskiyou Daily News said that a valuable chute has been discovered on the hill. "The strike" is reported to have been made on the property owned by George Noonan, under lease to Harry Thompson, a San Francisco mining man and his associates. Thompson was former manager of the famous Old King Solomon Mine in the Salmon River county of Siskiyou County and confirmed rumours of the find. Thompson told the News that testing operations will be carried on immediately with a ten ton pilot mill. He declined to estimate the assay per ton, but other miners have claimed that richly laden ore would be assayed in hundreds of dollars. Thompson would say only that the gold is of the type "hitherto unknown" in the county's mining operations and carried abundant tellurides in addition to heavy free gold.

Tellurides are the compound of tellurium, a non- metallic element combined with gold and silver.

## Worth Street Dealers Cautious

NEW YORK, July 25 (UPA). The reactionary turn in raw cotton futures over the past few days injected a note of caution among some buyers during todays session of the Worth Street Cotton Cloth Market.

The decline in cotton prices of between six and seven dollars per bale from the highs recorded last week and indications that some converters had satisfied their requirements for the time being, brought a noticeable slowdown.

The overall price picture, however, remaintd firm.

## Minting Of New Coins In Mexico

MEXICO CITY, July 25, (UPA). Secretary of the Treasury Ramon Betete today revealed that more than 31,000,000 pesos worth of new one and five peso silver coins will be put into circulation in September and that these had already been minted by the Mexican Government to date.

The Government plans to coin at least 50,000,000 pesos worth of new silver coins to stabilize the Mexican currency, he said.

To date, however, the mint has produced little more than half that amount—25,000,000 one peso coins and 6,500,000 peso worth of five peso silver coins. The mint is working at full production of the coinage programme with raw silver purchased by the Bank of Mexican from Mexican producers at the rate of 2,000,000 troy ounces monthly. Due to the present uncertainties in the price of silver, the new one peso silver coins will contain only 50 per cent of pure silver. Also, these will contain 40 per cent copper and a percentage of zinc and nickel.

The five peso coins, however, will be almost pure. This will contain approximately one dollar's worth of silver or about 90 per cent silver to 10 per cent copper.

Betete explained that they will be used largely for Treasury banking purposes.

The placing of silver coins in circulation actually awaits the formal approval of the Mexican Congress which does not convene until September 1st, but approval is considered a certainty.

Beteta predicted that the prices here would be lowered by the issuance of silver coins since the coins would restore the confidence of the Mexican public in money.

## *WHO STARTED WAR IN INDONESIA?*

### *Dutch Commission-General Never Supported It*

THE HAGUE, July 26, (Reuter): Frans Goedhart, Labour member of the Second Chamber of the States General, said that the decision of the Netherlands Government to undertake military action in Indonesia was not supported by the Commission-General, when he arrived at Amsterdam from the Netherlands Indies by air last night.

He said that Dr. Hubertus Van Mook, the Lt. Governor-General, after meeting the Commissioners, Prof. Schermerhorn and Vanpoel, cabled the Dutch Government on his own account that it was unanimously agreed that there was no other possibility.

Prof. Schermerhorn then cabled Dr. Louis Beel, the Dutch Prime Minister, that he did not agree with the turn events were taking.

Goedhart added that there had been two previous occasions when the Netherlands Government was on the point of using military force but that this had been prevented by intervention.

## Britain Denies Reports Of Help To Dutch

LONDON, July 26, (Reuter): The British Foreign Office today denied Soviet Union allegations that Britain had approved the outbreak of hostilities in Indonesia.

A Foreign Office spokesman said that Britain had not given any particular encouragement or sanction to the commencement of fighting there.

## *Tata Donations For Relief Of 'Ramdas' Victims*

BOMBAY, Saturday.—The Sir Dorabji Tata Trust and the Sir Ratan Tata Charities have both made a donation of Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 5,000 respectively towards the relief work of victims of disress caused by the recent "Ramdas" tragedy.

## *'RAMDAS' SURVIVORS NOW NUMBER 232*

**BOMBAY, July 25 (U.P.I.): According to the latest information received in the Hindu Mahasabha office from the management of the Indian Co-operative Trading Co. Ltd., the number of survivors from "S.S. Ramdas" is 232.**

## Need Of Wireless For Coastal Steamers

The Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce has addressed a letter to the Government of India about the sinking of the coastal steamer s. s. "Ramdas". It says that Government of India must make it obligatory on all the coastal ship, carrying passengers to have wireless installations on them and that all the ports on the coast from Bombay right up to Mangalore where these steamers call for landing and taking up passengers and which today lack telegraph facilities, should have these provided without delay, so that in case of danger the ship in distress can at once put itself in touch with Ports like Bombay.

## Khandala Mahal Revised

BOMBAY, July 26. (A. P. I.): A Press Note says:

"The revival of the Khandala Mahal in the Satara District, with a subtreasury, consisting of 33 villages to be transformed from the Wai Taluka, has been finally approved by the Government of Bombay".

## *TODAY ON RADIO*

SUNDAY, July 27.

7.30 a.m. Swar Kalika (by D'Ame.) 7.40 News (M) 7.50 News (G) 8.0 News (E) 8.15 News (H) 8.30 Govindrao Barhanpurkar (Pakhawaj par Tevra) 8.45 Mohammad Rafi (Dadra aur Ghazal) 9.0 Mohantara Talpade (Jaunpuri) 9.20 Vinayakrao Patwardhan Komal Asawari) 11.0 Film Songs 11.45 Gujarati musical Rupak (by Avinash Vyas) 12.15 p.m. Moghubai Kurdikar (Khar) 12.45 News (G) 12.55 Gururao Deshpande (Sughra) 1.25 News (H) 1.30 News (E) 2.30 Close down 4.20 Vinayakrao Patwardhan (Gaud Sarang) 5.0 Gobindrao Barhanpurkar (Pkhawaj par Chautala) 5.15 Gammat Jammat 5.45 Azim Khan (Sitar par Kauri) 5.55 Locals 6.0 News (E) 6.10 News (H) 6.15 Mohammad Rafi (Thumri aur Ghazal) 6-30 Mohantara Talpade (Emar) 7.0 Amritlal Navsariwala (Nana) 7.15 Govindrao Barhanpurkar (Pakhawaj par Sawari) 7.30 Gururao Deshpande (Maluha Kedar) 8.0 News (M) 8.15 News (G) 8.30 Recitation from poems of P S Rege 8.45 Mohammad Rafi (Dadra aur Ghazal) 8.0 News (E) 9.15 News (H) 9.30 B B C News 9.40 Programme Parade 9.45 Air Orchestra 10.0 Symphonic Hour.

## RESTORATION OF QUETTA TO KALAT
### Ruler To See Viceroy

QUETTA, July 25. (A.P.I.): The ruler of Kalat State accompanied by his Chief Minister left for Delhi in response to an invitation from the Viceroy to decide the question of Quetta and other leased areas in Baluchistan being restored to Kalat State.

Qazi Mohammed Isa and Khan Abdus Samad Khan, Presidents of the Muslim League and Anjuman-e-Watan respectively are also leaving for Delhi to consult the League and Congress high commands.

It may be recalled the members of the Shahi Jirga have already decided that Baluchistan should join the Pakistan Constituent Assembly.

## Killearn In Dacca

DACCA, July 25, (API): Lord Killearn, British Special Commissioner in South-East Asia, is on a visit to Dacca.

Lord Killearn has been mentioned in some newspaper reports as Governor-Designate of Eastern Pakistan.

The movement of Government personnel from Calcutta to Dacca is expected to commence on August '.

## Salaries Of West Bengal Ministers

CALCUTTA, July 26. (A.P.I.): It is learnt that the Chief Minister of West Bengal, Dr. P. C. Ghosh, will draw a salary of Rs. 1,000 a month and car and house allowances totalling Rs. 500.

Other Ministers will draw a salary of Rs. 750 and allowances amounting to Rs. 500.

# CITY & SUBURBS

### *To-day*

Hindu: Adhik Shravan Shud 10, 2003.
Muslim: Ramjan 8, 1366.
Parsi: Behman 27, 1316.
Sunrise 6-13 a.m. Sunset: 7-17 p.m.
Hightide: 08-42, 19-22.
Lowtide: 01-30, 14-28.

### *Today's Engagements*

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: "Human Soul, the Thinker" is the subject of a public lecture to be followed by Questions Answers today (Sunday) evening at Jehangir Wadia Buildings, Opp. Flora Fountain.

FRIENDS' ASSOCIATION: Lecture by P. G. Shah on "A National Efficiency Plan". Dr. K. S Mhaskar, will preside at the Ruia College, today (Sunday), at 4-30 p.m.

DURGA PUJA—BENGALI RESIDENTS GENERAL MEETING: At Tamakiwadi, Tardeo, today (Sunday), at 10 a.m., for the ensuing "Durga Puja".

MONTHLY FLAG SALUTATION: The Ceremony under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, today (Sunday), at 8 a.m (S. T.), at the Congress House. Mr M. Y. Nurie, will unfurl the Flag and address.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL STUDENTS' CONGRESS: Urgent meeting of the Executive Committee today (Sunday), at 6 p.m., in the office (R. L. Trust Hostel Building 1st Floor, Opera House).

GACAN UTTEJAK MANDALI: Musical concert by Khan Saheb Vilayat Hussain and Tabalchi Tirakwa, at the Alexandra School Hall, Waudby Road, today (Sunday), at 4 p.m.

SOVIET FILM SHOW: Exhibition of the Soviet Film "Jaidesh" (Soohay Bator) and a short "Mongolian People's Revolution" with Hindustani and English commentries respectively at the Kohinoor Theatre, Dadar, today (Sunday), at 10 a.m., by the Bombay Friends of the Soviet Union.

A. I. D. A.: Reception Committee meeting today (Sunday), 27th inst. at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), at Bombay Medical Union's Hall, French Bridge.

AT YOU TOMORROW: Brains' Bank and a discourse on 'Thrift Society" at Youths' Own Union—YOU—tomorrow (Monday), at Cama Oriental Institue's (Library) Hall, at 6-15 p.m.

INDIAN MOTION PICTURE EMPLOYEES' UNION: Public meeting of the Workers of the Film Industry today (Sunday), at 5 p.m., at Jeena Hall, Congress House. Mr. Prithvi Raj Kapoor, will preside.

UNITED MOTORS WORKERS' UNION: Meeting today, at 10-30 a.m., in the H. M. S. S. Office under the presidentship of Mr. T. S. Jahagirdar.

Meeting of the Wallace Flour Mills Employees' Union will be held on Sunday, the 27th July at 9-30 a.m., in Jinnah Hall, under the presidentship of Advocate B. B. Panchotia.

Messrs. India Travel Service Ltd. have initiated a new enterprise by engaging a plane to fly to West Africa in the interest of Indian trade. Messrs. Mistry Airways were able to charter the required plane which carried a group of Indian business men to open up trade contracts with West Africa. Mr. K. J. Sippy accompanied the group on behalf of Messrs. India Travel Service Ltd.

It may be stated that this is the first Indian Chartered flight to be arranged between this country and West Africa

FEDERATION OF BANK EMPLOYEES: The annual general meeting of the Federation of Bank Employees was held on Saturday, at 3-30 p.m., at Mapla Building, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, Bombay. Messrs. Abidali Jaffarbhai and G. N. Trikanand were re-elected as President and General Secretary respectively and the following other office-bearers were also elected:—

Vice-presidents: R. F. Copper (Central Bank) and G. G. Mehta (Eastern Bank).

Organising Secretary: D. M. Shringarpure. (Dena Bank).

Secretaries: R. D. Damle (Bank of India), K. V. Sreekumar (Bank of Jaipur) and Rama Bocha (Eastern Bank).

The annual report and accounts were read and passed.

SADGURU BABA SAWANSINGJI MAHARAJ:—The 90th Birthday of His Holiness Param Sant Hazur Sadguru Baba Sawansingji Maharaj will be celebrated today (Sunday), at Tulsidas Gopalji Trust Hall, near Mahalaxmi Tank, Warden Road, Bombay, at 10-30 a.m. and at Rajhaswami Satsang Hall, Arthur Road, Jacob Circle, Bombay, at 6-30 p.m. Mr. D. B. Padwal will deliver Satsang on the occasion. All devotees are cordially invited. "Mast Fakir" will be unable to attend, owing to his pre-occupations.

## Weather News For Farmers

FORECAST TILL THE MORNING OF 28-7-47:—Rainfall will be widespread in the Konkanpatti, the Bombay Karnatak, Desh and south Mawal and local in the Hyderabad State. A few light showers are likely in Gujarat, Gohelwad, Jhalawad and east Soreth.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING—Isolated heavy falls of rain will continue in the south Konkanpatti during the next 48 hours.

OUTLOOK FOR SUBSEQUENT 2 DAYS:—No large change.

# ON WITH THE SHOW!

## *Entertainment Topics—At Home And Abroad*

### *By "SARDI"*

**A NEW OPHELIA**

For his Two Cities production of HAMLET, being shot currently at the Denham studios, LAURENCE OLIVIER has selected JEAN SIMMONS for the role of Ophelia. One wonders if this is a wise choice. The actress in question is a new comer for whom the part of Ophelia, particularly in the scenes where the love-lorn girl becomes demented, may prove to be beyond her present histrionic powers. The plum has fallen into her lap due to the good work she is reported to have done as Kanchi, the Indian girl who runs away with a young prince, played by SABU, in BLACK NARCISSUS.

Shakespeare calls for a high degree of acting ability. In casting the Bard's plays it is more necessary to find experienced players rather than those who conform merely to the age of a pjarticular character. I have seen FAY COMPTON in her late forties, bring Ophelia to life opposite JOHN GIELGUD'S Hamlet. PEGGY ASHCROFT, in her early thirties, has made a wonderful Juliet. NORMA SHEARER, too, attempted the latter role on the screen while in her thirties. On the other hand, HAZEL TERRY, descendant of the famous Terry family, attempting to enact the role of Ophelia in Gielgud's company which toured India during the war, was a complete flop, for, being young in years she was immature in experience.

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**WILDE TO PLAY BYRON?**

Having come into the forefront of film stars after playing a historical role—that of CHOPIN in "A Song To Remember", CORNEL WILDE seems determined to portray Lord Byron on the screen. With this end in view, he has himself written a scenario based on the famous poet's life.

While there is no doubt that Wilde could assume a physical resemblance to Byron, it is questionable whether he is quite the right type for the flamboyant figure who startled the world of his time with his wild doings. Of course there is no doubt that the life of Byron teems with drama.

Born in London in 1788, with a lame foot, he yet excelled at such sports as boxing, fencing, riding, shooting and swimming. He once even swam the Hellespont. Though a peer of the realm, he defended the starving weavers in his first speech in the House of Lords! His political ambitions, however, were arrested with the success of his CHILDE HAROLD, after which he concentrated his talents chiefly on poetry.

A strange mixture of cynic and idealist, he was accused of every monstrous vice. He loved animals, and in his Oxford days was invariably accompanied by a bear. Birds, especially peacocks, were allowed to flit about his home as they pleased, the peacocks having been known to use the grand staircase on which to show off their plumes to startled visitors.

In Italy, Byron, a believer in a world republic, staunchly supported the revolutionaries for whom he converted his villa into an arsenal. Selling his English estates as well as his copy rights, he devoted the proceeds to help the Greek cause against the Turks. In Greece today, they revere his memory as much as that of a national hero. Dying in a thunderstorm, this erratic genius was refused burial in Westminster Abbey, by the ever-prudish, hypocritical English.

Here is material for a fine screenplay. But Cornel Wilde somehow just does not fit into the picture of this bizarre character's life.

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**WHY NOT TAGORE?**

Coming nearer home and to the nearer past, why does not some intrepid Indian producer film the life of our own TAGORE? There is drama enough in the poet's life, with his characteristic rebellion against accepted standards of education, his love of, beauty, his winning of the Nobel Prize, his voluntary relinquishment of the title conferred upon him, and the founding of Shantiniketan—the Abode of Peace.

Such a film, made with the permission and co-operation of the great poet's heirs, would make an inspiring document, particularly for the rising generation. His poems could be set to music and would thus provide a fine background. How about it, producers?

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**SAIGAL TOO**

Some time ago, I advocated also the filming of the life of SAIGAL who rose from a pedlar of typewriters and a humble clerk, to be one of our highest-paid artistes both in the film and music world.

Biographies, if properly handled, always make interesting photoplays. Goodness alone knows how many historical and mythological heroes and heroines have been resurrected. Their name must be legion. But now let us have something that does not stretch our credulity too far. Films dealing with figures who have lived in our midst and have been seen by quite a number of us, would, naturally arouse a great deal of interest.

Incidentally, the only film starring Saigal, that has not yet been released, is Mohan Sinha's OMAR KHYYAM in which the late actor plays the title role. Perhaps this part will have given him more scope than those he played in "Parwana" and "Shah Jehan".

If Saigal's life is actually filmed, it would be interesting to incorporate in the picture fleeting shots of some of his films such as "Chandidas" "Zindagi" and "Devdas."

That's all till next week rolls around.

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NOTE

Our film reviews appear every week in the daily "Chronicle" on Friday (English pictures) and Saturday (Indian photoplays).

## *ALL-INDIA WEATHER*

POONA, July 26 (API.)

Following is the weather chart showing maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from first June 1947 and departure from normal recorded at 0-8 hours Ist on 26th July 1947.—

Ahmedabad 96 78 T 9.1 minus 5.4 Allahabad 87 80 T 10.5 minus 5.1 Bangalore 76 67 0.9 9.9 plus 3.9 Baroda 92 77 T 10.4 Belgaum 76 68 0.5 18.3 minus 4.2 BOMBAY 87 77 0.3 25.0 plus 6.0 Calcutta 85 79 0.1 23.0 plus 0.5 Colombo 86 81 0.1 14.6 plus 1.9 Cuttack 843 82 0 22.5 plus 1.5 Darjiling 66 59 3.1 37.1 minus 14.4 Dehra Dun 88 74 0.3 31.7 plus 1.9 Delhi 103 75 1.1 2.3 minus 6.8 Hyderabad (Dn.) 76 73 0.1 9.0 minus 0.5 Karachi 84 78 0 0 minus 3.3 Lahore 110 87 0 0.1 minus 6.0 Lucknow 89 79 0.1 27.3 plus 12.6 Madras 94 79 0.1 2.6 minus 2.3 Mahableshwar 76 63 5.8 88.4 minus 38.9 Marmagao 81 74 1.1 69.1 plus 0.3 Mysore 80 68 0 4.2 minus 0.5 Nagpur 78 74 0.5 19.4 minus 1.9 Ootacamund 62 53 T 7.8 minus 5.8 Pachamarhi 73 69 0 49.6 plus 16.7 Patna 89 80 T 10.2 minus 6.5 Peshawar 102 83 0 0.3 minus 0.9 Poona 82 72 0.1 7.9 minus 2.1 Quetta 95 67 0 0.1 minus 0.4 Rawalpindi 91 70 0.5 5.3 minus 3.6 Shillong 75 66 0.1 34.8 plus 9.6 Sholapur 81 72 0.6 9.2 plus 1.2 Simla 76 63 0 10.3 minus 8.7 Srinagar 84 63 0 3.4 0 Surat 89 80 T 8.0 minus 15.6

## Daily Weather Summary

POONA, July 26 (API).—Following is the weather summary for Saturday, the 26th July, 1947.

A shallow low has formed over Chota Nagpur and the South-East United Provinces. Rainfall has been fairly widespread in North-East India, the East United Provinces, the East Central Provinces, the Konkan, South Hyderabad and Malabar and local in the West United Provinces, East Central India, the West United Provinces, the North Deccan, Mysore and the North Madras coast. A few showers have also occurred in east and north Punjab and south-east Madras.

FORECAST UNTIL THE 27TH EVENING:—Rainfall will be widespread in the east United Provinces, east Central India, the east Central Provinces, north-east India, the Konkan and Malabar and local in the west United Provinces. Showers will occur at a few stations in Gujarat, west Central India, the west Central Provinces and the rest of the peninsula.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING:—Locally heavy rain will occur in the Konkan, the East United Provinces, East Central India, North-East Central Provinces and along submontane regions from Bihar to Assam within the next 8 hours.

# BRITAIN'S ECONOMIC PLIGHT

## Attlee To Face Barrage Of Questions On Wednesday

LONDON, July 26 (Reuter). Prime Minister Clement Attlee will be closely cross-questioned on Britain's economic plight on Wednesday when he faces the 400-strong Parliamentary Labour Party in what is expected to be the most serious and exhaustive probe it has yet undertaken into the country financial and industrial crisis, cables Fraser Wighton, Reuter's Political Correspondent.

This will probably be something very different from a party "rebel' occasion. Indeed, prominent members formerly identified as "rebels" declare their intention of sitting tight while the Government discovers for itself that disquiet is widespread. They predict that Loyalist, "anti-rebel' elements, such as the solid trade unionists, will be in the forefront in urging the Prime Minister for a full disclosure of the facts of the economic situation, the dollar position the manpower shortage and the domestic cost of living issue.

## Nanda For Sweden

LONDON, July 26 (Reuter): Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Minister of Labour in the Bombay Province, left London today for Sweden after a ten-day tour of Britain.

During his visit he had dicussions with officials of the Ministry of Labour, went down a coal mine, had discussions with the Dockers Union officials, attended a works council meeting and visited many induustrial undertakings.

## NEW MOSCOW-KABUL AIRLINE

LONDON, July 26, (APA): A new Moscow-Kabul airline has been opened, Moscow radio said today, according to the Soviet monitor in London. Much of new route lies over 16,250 feet mountain peaks in Central Asia. the report said.

## Centre Should Control Finances Of Universities

LONDON, July 26 (U.P.I.): The opinion that the Indian Universities should emulate the example of the British Universities in respect of their management was expressed by Mr. Majumdar, Audit Officer of the Calcutta University who has been deputed by the Calcutta University to study the administration of university finances in Great Britain.

Mr. Majumdar said that the universities of this country were autonomous bodies and received Government grants which were under the control of a university grants committee appointed by the Treasury. He felt that it was the proper time to institute a similar body for the Indian universities at the Centre which should assess the financial needs of the various universities.

It is learnt that Mr. Majumdar will place a detailed scheme before the Calcutta University on the completion of his study.

### CANADIAN PROVINCE FACES RAT INVASION

EDMONTON, Alberta, July 25 (UPA) —The only totally rat-free province of Canada is threatened with invasion by an army of rodents reported moving westward across neighbouring Saskatchewan.

Health and government officials hurried plans to head off the rats as latest reports placed advanced elements 40 to 50 miles from Alberta's eastern border.

### WARRANT AGAINST KOLHAPUR LEADER WITHDRAWN

KOLHAPUR, July 25 (API).—Veer Ratnappa Kumbhar, a popular leader of Kolhapur State and the Chief Secretary of the Praja Parishad will be returning on August 1, after five years exile to underground.

This was revealed by one prominent worker of the Praja Parishad who met him recently.

Veer Ratnappa Kumbhar went underground during the events which followed the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi and other Congress leaders in 1942 and was wanted by the Kolhapur State in connection with many cases. A reward of 3,000 rupees was offered for his arrest. The warrant against him was recently withdrawn by the State.

## Jinnah For Karachi

NEW DELHI, July 26 (O.P.I.): Mr. Jinnah, it is learnt, tentatively has fixed to reach Karachi on August 6 and Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan during the first week of August.

# Cancer Specialist Returning To India

## Feels Optimistic Of Giving Effective Treatment To Worst Disease

LONDON, July 25 (Reuter).—Dr. Subodh Mitra, Director of the Chittaranjan Cancer Hospital in Calcutta, believes that the new million volt X'Ray apparatus which he has obtained for research work will play a great part in the taking up of the bulk of India's Cancer cases for effective treatment, writes Montague Taylor, Reuter's correspondent.

He told me this with frank enthusiasm when I saw him today preparing for his homeward trip by air tomorrow. He will arrive in Calcutta on Monday.

When he arrives home, he will have completed a world air tour of more than 25,000 miles, during which he visited most European countries, America and Canada. In many of the leading medical centres of these countries, he was called upon to demonstrate his specialised work in Cancer treatment.

"Cancer", he said, "is common in India as in any other part of the world.

"For want of proper equipment, we in India have not been able to treat many of the cases. But now with the equipment I have obtained during my world tour of study and investigation, I believe we shall be able to take up the bulk of my country's cancer cases for effective treatment and thus remove one of the great wounds in India's body

"The treatment of cancer is a highly specialised project and it should be centralised. Cancer does not respect communalist and cancer hospitals must cater for the needs of all irrespective of caste, creed or nationality It shall work on that principle in India.

"I am confident that the two sovereign States of India will, in the very near future, merge into one federation for the good of India. Independence is the watchword of the world, but we must not forget that interdependence is the only practical solution if we are to have a happy world. Every human being prizes nationality, but if we take a more distant view this nationalism should merge into internationalism.

**TRAINING FOR INDIAN DOCTORS**

"I feel that Stockholm leads the way in the world's cancer treatment. Stockholm could be called the temple for cancer treatment.

"Before I left India for this tour, I was told that I would find myself in stormy waters because of my beliefs and ideas on cancer treatment. I suppose I did create a storm—so much so, that I was called upon to perform an actual operation at Wisconsin University to demonstrate my method of treatment for cancer of the uterus."

Dr. Mitra explained that a problem to be faced by India's medical services was the training of doctors.

"I have not been very satisfied with my Indian students coming to Europe to take only the degrees of medical examination," he said. "They do not learn much, I am afraid. They get degrees only by cramming from books without any practical training. I firmly believe it is high time that post-graduate medical examinations were instituted in India so that the doctors of my country can have their post-graduate training there.

"This does not mean to say that Britain and America are not supreme for very specialised type of research work. They are.

"I am a member of the Senate of Calcutta University and I am returning to make a report of the development of post-graduate work with a view to introducing a similar course there"

Dr. Mitra confessed himself surprised at the "colossal ignorance" of so many people about actual conditions and life in India.

"Sometimes it was amusing", he said. "At other times it was rather pathetic. Yet everywhere I found a keen search for information about India among thinking people."

# PLANE CRASH IN LONDON

## Leader Of British Trade Delegation To Moscow Injured

LONDON, July 26 (A. P. A.): The plane bringing the British trade mission leader, Harold Wilson, from Moscow crashed on landing at a London airport last night. Some in the party were believed killed.

Wilson was injured and another plane badly damaged, the British Press Association reported.

As he was taken from the wrecked machine Wilson said, "I must see a doctor. My ribs are hurting."

The plane coming into the field overshot the runway. "There was a terrific bumping as we landed and all the lights went out," Wilson said.

## BOMBAY WOMEN'S WELFARE WORK

The report of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council for 1946-47 shows that the membership of the Council increased during the years to 826, with 28 affiliated societies.

The Government and other local bodies invited the Council's opinion on civic and legislative matters. The Council congratulated the Government of Bombay on introducing the Prevention of Bigamous Marriages among Hindus during the year.

A memorandum was submitted by the Council of regarding Representation of Women in the Constituent Assembly and Joint Electorates.

The Rescue Home Sub-Committee of the Council continued to bring shelter to more and more unfortunate sisters.

The Home Industries Department have been carrying on its good work. The sale proceeds for the year amounted to Rs. 24,397. The Labour Sub-Commitee has done work in the Matunga Labour Camp by opening a fulltime dispensary. A sewing class has been opened and remuneration is paid to the workers to encourage them. The camp is doing useful work by organising a co-operative society and consumers' society.

The Education and Literacy Sub-Committee has been running two literary classes. The Children's Holiday Library Sub-Committee has been making efforts to run reading rooms for children and the response from the public and Government alike in this behalf has been heartening.

The Council's branches in Poona, Sholapur, and Ahmedabad are doing useful social work and both the members and the public have evinced enthusiasm in the growth and development of the work.

# Round The World In 40 Days

WASHINGTON, July 26 (Reuter): Two air jeeps—"Put Put" planes to the Americans—will take off from the United States next week on an attempted 23,000-mile trip rouund the world in 40 days.

They are single-engined 100 H.P. Piper Cubs—the same planes as were used by the Army during the war for reconnaisance and liaison work. They will head for Labrador, then Iceland Britain, Holland, France, Italy, North Africa, India, China, Japan the Alleutians and then home again.

The pilots making this attempt to fuly "baby" planes round the globe are Mr. George Truman and Mr. Cliff Evans, both married men with children.

## BOMBAY MEDICAL COUNCIL

Attention of all registered medical practitioners whose names are borne on the Bombay Medical Register, on 30th June 1947, is invited to the notification regarding the ensuing election of six members to the Bombay Medical Council, published in the Bombay Government Gazette (at page 751 Part II) of 24th July, 1947, and in the Sind Government Gazette of 24th July, 1947. Monday, the 4th of August, 1947, is the last date for receiving nominations of candidates. Voting papers issued to electors on or before 25th of August 1947, should be returned so as to reach the Returning Officer not later than 12 noon on Monday, the 15th September, 1947. Counting of votes shall begin at 2 p.m. on 15th September, 1947.

### ARYA SAMAJIST ARRESTED

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) July 25. (A.P.I.): Manohar Lal, a local Arya Samaj worker, has been arrested, it is understood, on a charge of printing and distributing leaflets containing alleged prejudicial matter relating to the recent communal trouble.

Mr. Krishna Dube, Vice-President, Nizam State Railways and the Hyderabad Mazdoor Sangh was arrested to-day.

**CAPTAIN H.M.S CHOUDRI, M.B.E., R.I.N.**

**Commander H.M.S. Choudri, M.B.E. R.I.N. and Commander B.S. Soman R.I.N. whose promotion to the rank of Captain has just been announced are the first Indian officers of the Royal Indian Navy ever to be raised to this rank.**

## SHERIFF'S s.s. "RAMDAS" RELIEF FUND

### List Of Contributions

His Excellency, the Governor of Bombay, Sir John Colville Rs. 1,000; Total of contributions already acknowledged in the issues of the "Times of India" of the 21st, 22nd, 23rd and 24th July Rs. 23,066-10; Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. Rs. 30,000; Indian Co-operative Navigation and Transport Co., Ltd. Rs. 25,000; Messrs. Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. Rs. 20,000; Messrs. Ratnagar Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. Rs. 11,500; Messrs. Kanji Jadhavji & Co. Rs. 10,000 Sir Dorabji Tata Trust Rs. 10,000; Messrs. Bengal Burma Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.: Messrs.. Eastern Bunkerers Ltd.: Messrs. National Shipping Agency Ltd. Rs. 5,000; Trustees of Sir Ratan Tata Charities Rs. 5,000; Messrs. Eastern Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.; Messrs. Narotam Ltd.; Messrs. Scindia Steamships (London) Ltd.; Messrs. Air Services of India Ltd.; Messrs. Scindia Steamships (Burma) Ltd. Rs. 2.500; Mr. M. S. Dabholkar; Messrs. Narottam Morarji and Co.; Mr. and Mrs. Jehangir K. B. Mehta; Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas Rs. 1,000; Messrs. K. & J. Cooper; Mrs. Mithan Jamshed Lam; Nandlal Maneklal Muzumdar Charity Trust; Messrs. Kilachand Devchand & Co., Ltd. Rs. 500; Mr. P. B. Godrej; Lady Goolbai N. Saklatwala Rs. 200; Captain, Officers and Crew of S.S. "Jalkrishna" Rs. 100; Mr. J. P. Lentin Rs. 150; Harjivan Vassonji Charitable Trusts Rs. 125; Messrs. The Bombay Fire & General Insurance Co., Ltd.; Bai Shera Sapoor Ashburner Rs. 101; Messrs. Warden's (Mysore) Ltd.; Messrs. Issac Penhas (India) Ltd.; Hind Mahila Samaj; Sir Chimanlal Setalvad; An Anonymous Rs. 100; Canteen Stores Dept., Account Section Rs. 99; Saloon Crew P. & O. S. N. Company's S.S. "Chitral" through Mr. T. J. Vaishnaw Rs. 90-9; Mr. V. S. Velinker; Miss M. S. Velinker; Mr. S. M. Vakil Rs. 51; Mr. B. K. Dhuru; Seth P. R. Mehta & Mrs. Dinbai P. Mehta Charity Trust; Kamaladevi Gaekwar; Raab Modern outfitters; Messrs. Asian Motor Car Co. Rs. 50; Mr. R. S. Dhondy Rs. 41; A Sympathiser Rs. 30; Mr. J. J. Patel; Mr. Thakordas Nanabhai Merchant; A Sympathiser; Mr. Tapidas Karsondas Shanghvi; Mrs. D. K. Khambata; P. D. Khandalawalla Charity Fund; Mr. M. J. Divekar; Mrs. F. L. Naronha; Mr. G. K. Irani; Mr. H. K. Koregaokar; Mr. & Mrs. P. M. Gird; Nagar Yuwak Mandal through Mr. T. J. Vaishnav Rs. 25; A Parsi Sympathiser Rs. 20; Mr. Ramchand Naraindas Rs. 16; A Zoroastrian; Bai Aimal P. Shroff Rs. 15; Canteen Stores Dept., Account Section Rs. 14; Mrs. Anpurnabai P. Mhatre; Mrs. Nurgesh Nariman Pardiwalla; Mrs. Raty Jal Pardiwalla; Mr. Dayashanker H. Gor 11; Mr. R. S. Pochkhanawalla; Mr. K. J. Lavingia; Mr. J. M. Omrigar; Mr. Jamnadas Harijiwandas; Mr. R. A. Ghaswalla; Mr. Phirozeshaw L. Elavia; A Parsi Lady Sympathiser Rs. 10; Mr. M. K. Makidalal Rs. 7; Miss Prafulla Ganpat P. Mhatre Rs. 6; Mr. S. R. Parpia; Mr. S. P. Mhatre; Mr. K. I. Laljee; Mr. Fatehsingh Chadha; Mr. H. A. Muzumdar; Mr. K Tarachand Rs. 5; Mrs. M. Irani Rs. 3 Total Rs. 1,71,827/3.

APPLICATIONS FOR RELIEF.

Destitute survivors and dependents of those who have perished in the sinking of the "Ramdas" who require help from the Sheriff's Ramdas Relief Fund are requested to apply in writing to the Chairman, Sheriff's Ramdas Relief Fund Committee, Sheriff's Office, High Court, Bombay, giving full particulars to enable the Select Committee to investigate and make its recommendations for relief

MADRAS, July 26 (A.P.I.): Madras beat Colombo by two lengths in three minutes and thirty-nine seconds in the Madras-Colombo Challenge fours boat race on the Adyar river over 1,000 yards this afternoon.

# REPATRIATION OF BIHAR REFUGEES

## Special Train For Patna

CALCUTTA, July 26. (A.P.I.): A special train carrying the first batch of about 1,500 Bihar refugees returning to their Province will leave Calcutta for Patna to-morrow night, it is learnt. Two officers of the Bengal Government and a posse of armed police will accompany the party to their destination.

Movements from the district camps to Calcutta for repatriation to Bihar will also start to-morrow, and it is estimated that, provided transport is available, it will take at least 40 days to repatriate all the refugees. They number about 500,000 and have been in Bengal for about ten months. Upto July 31, the Bengal Government will have spent about Rupees one crore on this account.

Besides the Bihar refugees, there are about 90,000 refugees who used to get dry doles from the Government of Bengal since the disturbances started in Calcutta in August last year. This cost the Bengal Government approximately Rs. 16,00,000 per month.

The West Bengal Ministry, since it came into office, has reduced the number of such persons, receiving dry doles, to about 30,000.

## *Indian Air Services To Be Nationalised?*

(From Our Correspondent)
NEW DELHI, July 24,

Overbidding by private Air Companies is having serious repercussions on Indian Air Force so it is learnt Private Air Companies are able to offer bigger salaries than are fixed by the Government for their own trained air officers. They also offer premium. The result is that the Government trains air personnel which is offered bigger salaries and "pagrees" by the commercial firms in order to induce them to join their air companies. The question of Air Taxis is also being seriously considered here. The whole issue is likely to come up for active consideration by the Dominion Cabinet as soon as it should take office on August 15. Two possibilities are in field. The Government would have either to increase the emoluments of their trained personnel to withstand tempting offers from outside or nationalise Indian Air Services. The second alternative will likely be accepted. For it is unthinkable that the Government would allow weakening of India's air defences through activities of profit making concerns.

## LEAGUE INVITED TO CELEBRATE AUG. 15

(From Our Correspondent)
AHMEDABAD, July 25.

The Ahmedabad City Congress Committee has invited the co-operation of all parties including the Muslim League to celebrate August 15. The new national flag will be hoisted on the Collector's office, the Commissioner's bungalow and all the Government buildings.

## *SARAWAK'S EX-RAJAH SUES FOR LIBEL*

SINGAPORE, July 26. (Reuter): Mr. Anthony Brooke, the ex-Rajah of Sarawak, has obtained a summons claiming damages for libel against the Sarawak Press Company and Mr. H. K. Digby, the Attorney-General of Sarawak, in respect of two articles allegedly written by Mr. Digby in the Sarawak Tribune, according to Mr. Brooke's solicitors.

Mr. Brooke, to whom the Colonial Office has refused entry to Sarawak, has applied to the Colonial Secretary to go there as plaintiff for the hearing of the action.

Mrs. Brooke, his wife, who recently arrived at Singapore from London, left for Sarawak by sea to-day, accompanied by the President of the Dyak Association and the President of the Sarawak Youth Movement.

## Notice Served On Editor Of "Raiyyat"

HYDERABAD (Dn.), July 26 (A.P.I.): Government, it is understood, has issued a notice on Mr. Narasinga Rao, editor of the 'Raiyyat' an Urdu daily, calling on him to explain why the publication of the paper should not be stopped for breach of the Press Regulations in connection with the publication of an editorial entitled "Cry for complete independence" and the statement of the Independent Peoples Party in the Assembly in the issue of June 30, 1947.

# Asian United Front Against Dutch

## A. I.C.C. Members' Call To Nehru

PATNA, July 25 (API).—Mrs. Ram Dulari Sinha, a member of the All-India Congress Committee, has requested Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to suummon an urgent meeting of the representatives of the Asiatic countries to take immediate decisions on the question of the Dutch aggression against the Indonesian Republic.

She suggests that India should initiate resistance against the Dutch aggression and thereby declare that "we also stand for the freedom of our sister Republics."

"Unless there is combined resistance by the Asiatic countries," Mrs. Sinha concludes, "sooner or later other countries may be faced with a similar situation."

## *Burma's National Day Of Mourning*

RANGOON, July 26. (Reuter): All work stopped here to-day as thousands of people joined demonstrations on the national day of mourning for the seven Burmese Government leaders who were assassinated a week ago.

British troops were forbidden to enter the city boundaries as a precautionary measure.

Huge crowds gathered at the jubilee hall to pay homage to the murdered ministers, but complete order and discipline prevailed throughout the day.

### MILLIONAIRE LANDOWNER ARRESTED

RANGOON, July 25, (UPA): Police today arrested U Sein Win, a millionaire landowner of Pegu and a prominent member of U Saw's Myochit Party in connection with the assassinations of the Executive Council members.

U Kyaw Nyun, former Mayor of Pegu, also was reported to be under detention.

### BURMA GOVT. DENIES IT

RANGOON, July 25, (UPA): A Government communique issued here today said that "rumours connecting His Majesty's Government and the Governor of Burma with the recent dastardly murders of Aung San and other members of the Executive Council have been spread in certain sections of the public.

"The Government of Burma wish it known that these rumours are utterly unfounded," the Communique said, adding that there was a close understanding between His Majesty's Government, the Governor of Burma and the Burma Government and they were actively co-operating with a view to bringing the culprits to book with the least possible delay.

## U. Saw 'Directly Involved' In Murders?

RANGOON, July 25. (Reuter): U Saw, former Burmese Prime Minister, and other leading men arrested after Saturday's assassination of Aung San and six Cabinet Ministers will appear in court as soon as the charges against them have been drawn up it was learned here authoritatively tonight.

Burma police have evidence in their possession which they consider establishes that the ex-Premier was "directly involved" in the murders, it was learned.

According to authoritative sources the crime was committed by killers who, police believe, were hired by U Saw.

## Caveesher's Plea For Four City States

LAHORE, July 26. (A.P.I.): A suggestion that Calcutta, Delhi, Karachi, and Lahore be constituted into independent city states and their Governments elected by the free vote of all the adult population of the cities concerned, is made by Sardar Sardul Singh Caveesher, President of the All-India Forward Bloc in a statement.

MARSEILLES, July 25. (Reuter): A party of 250 Jewish refugees from displaced persons camps in German and Austria, the largest single group to be shipped by the American Joint Distribution Committee, were embarking here today, some for Argentine, Uruguay and other South American republics and the rest for Australia. The refugees, who left Paris yesterday in ten buses, were going aboard two ships lying in the harbour.

## *Dr. Ghose's Cabinet Invested With Full Powers*

NEW DELHI, July 26, (A. P. I.): The West Bengal Ministry, it is learnt, has been given with immediate effect full powers of a Cabinet in regard to the administration of the West Bengal Province including Calcutta.

It is reliably understood that instructions have gone to the Bengal Governor to invest Dr. Profulla Chandra Ghosh's Cabinet with full powers at present enjoyed by the Suhrawardy Cabinet over West Bengal areas.

As regards the security of Calcutta, Dr. Ghosh, who is now holding the Home portfolio, may exercise his authority in respect of appointments and transfers according to his own choice. In effect it would mean that Dr. Ghosh may now make appointments and transfers of police officers in Calcutta and may also withdraw from Calcutta streets certain types of armed pickets against whom complaints have been made in the past by the public.

With a view to maintaining the security of Calcutta, it is learnt, Fort William forces are going to be strengthened before August 3 next and stringent measures are being taken to maintain peace in the City.

## *SEQUEL TO INDEPENDENCE*

**NEW DELHI, July 26: In consequence of the enactment of the Indian Independence Act, both the Chambers of the existing Indian Legislature and all Committees elected or appointed by either of the two Chambers will cease to function with effect from the 15th August, 1947.**

## PROBLEM THAT AGITATES LEADERS

### Can Freedom Be Maintained Through Ahimsa, Asks Bhashyam

(From Our Correspondent)
BANGALORE, July 23.

"Now that India has become independent, the duty and responsibility of the people are great. To maintain that independence to govern the country well and efficiently, ensuring protection for life and property, freedom from want, disease and illiteracy in fact everything that go to make a good Government—is the responsibility that has devolved on the Congress leaders. In this great task, the Press can play a real and substantial part," declared Mr. K. T. Bashyam, ex-President, Mysore State Congress, presiding over the fifth Anniversary of "Sadhvi" a Kannada daily of Mysore.

Mr. Bhashyam added, "One great problem is now agitating the minds of the Indian leaders. No doubt the country has won independence through 'Ahimsa! India did not spill any blood like the Western countries have done, for achieving freedom. But, can that freedom be maintained and the country governed through 'Ahimsa', without any army, navy or air force of the most modern type, all of which are certainly instruments of violence. This is the problem of all problems before the leaders. In this, as in other respects, the Press can offer substantial suggestions.

When British India had been declared independent, Mysore was still in a mood of hesitancy. Responsible Government had not yet been introduced in this State. When large sections of people questioned the need for the continuance seriously of kingship, it was rather surprising that some of the Princes should claim independence for their States.

Concluding Mr. Bhashyam said that if Responsible Government was not established in Mysore, they would be constrained to launch a movement for achieving their objective.

## *INDO-CEYLON PROBLEM*

### *V. V. Giri Hopeful Of Early Solution*

MADRAS, July 25 (A.P.I.): "The Indo-Ceylon problem is easier of solution today than at any time before" said Mr. V. V. Giri, representative of the Government of India in Ceylon, speaking at a reception in his honour this evening.

Mr. Giri is at present in Madras on a brief visit and will be returning prevailing between the two countries

Within the short time he had been in the island, Mr. Giri said, he had established contacts with the leading personalities there and he was glad to find a cordial atmosphere and an eagerness to understand the Indian case wherever he went.

"India has proved her bonafides", said Mr. Giri, "When we stopped emigration of Indian labour into Ceylon in 1939, for we don't want to thrust our nationals on others until their position and status are assured." The problem in Ceylon today was in regard to Indians who had settled down in the island for over a decade now and wanted to make Ceylon their home. It was but right, said Mr. Griri that they should be given full citizenship right in Ceylon.

After Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Nehru had clarified the position and declared that nobody should claim dual citizenship, the problem had become quite simple, and Mr. Giri felt that in the cordial atmosphere now precailing between the two countries there would be no difficulty in reaching a settlement of the Indian question.

## *MUSLIMS "INVADE" KARACHI*

KARACHI, (By Mail)

Of late Karachi, the would be capital of Pakistan Dominion is invaded by Muslims from all over India — businessmen, industrialists, poormen and all in order to establish themselves in this city which the Premier of Sind said would become 'New York' in a very short time.

Sind's Muslim League Government's policy also encourages these outsiders who get all kinds of facilities

Amongst the new comers are a number of millionairs who are trying to buy any line of trade or industry at a fabulous price. One multi-millionaire of them, it is said, has offered to purchase the local Tramways Company which has the sole monopoly for city's transport.

Local hotels are full to their capacity and are doing a roaring business charging fancy rates.

This influx of outsiders, which will increase still as the days pass-on, has resulted in the soaring up of prices of all commodities required for every day use. Talking of only two — pulses and "ghee" — their prices have almost doubled. Increase of prices of these pulses is due partly to the high prices ruling in Bombay and South India which are bidding for supplies at competitive rates. "Ghee" is now sold at Rs. 250/300 a maund

## *BILAUA JAGIR SATYAGRAHA*

(From Our Correspondent)
GWALIOR, (By Mail)

Satyagraha is being offered in Bilaua Jagir without break under the leadership of Chaudhari Raghuvar Dayal Sharma. Hearing that the Maharaja of Gwalior was staying in his kothi in Tekan Pur near Bilaua Jagir, about 300 villagers of Bilaua are said to have gone to see him there.

The Jagirdar has stopped arresting the Satyagrahis or confiscating the goods the last being 7 baskets valued at about Rs. 350 confiscated on the 19th July.

Sjt. Har Dayal Sharma, one of the first rank leaders of this anti-custom struggle, in a statement, said that according to the scheme of the late ruler all local customs duties had to be abolished giving place to one uniform territorial levy. But, owing to the influence of the Jagirdar over the state administration, no practical shape could be given to that scheme. Syt. Sharma has emphasised that the twofold levy of customs duty is "ultra vires" and the Jagirdar is not justified in imposing extra customs duty, when the State Government is also charging it.

## OUR TABULATED ADLETS

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**Young Sikh Gazetted Officer M.A.,** (Econ.) LL.B., desires position in a reputed Export/Import Firm (having property, connections and capable of establishing and contacting with sound business houses in Africa). Integrity guaranteed. Please write stating offers Box 6596, "Bombay Chronicle."

**A Radio Technician knowing Cinema** Projection seeks a position contact. Box No 6603. "Bombay Chronicle."

### SITUATIONS VACANT

**Globe Employment Bureau, Agra** arranges employments of every nature in India and abroad. Apply stating qualifications. 6576

**Applications with full details of** qualifications and experience and with attested copies of testimonials and certificates are invited for the post of Directress of the Lady Irwin College of Home Science, Sikandra Road, New Delhi and should reach the Chairwoman on or before the 20th August 1947. 4569

### AGENTS WANTED

**Wanted Agents to sell the remaining shares of Aryan Silk and Cotton Mills Ltd. 12 Chowringhee Square Calcutta a progressive national concern —paying Dividends Apply sharp to Managing Agents (2961)**

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**Wanted influential Agents and Underwriters to sell shares of Indian Cinchona & Quinine Industries Ltd., the First Indian concern undertaking manufacture of Quinine. For particulars apply to Mg Agents, 71, Clive St., Calcutta 7. (6552)**

**Wanted Agents to secure Silk and** Woollen Cloth order. Terms Liberal and Free. Apply Western Textiles, Ludhiana. (6396)

**Wanted Agents or wholesale dealers** for our Pearl, Horn & Nut Buttons. Diamond Button Mfg. Co., Dacca (Bengal). 6599

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### PROPERTY FOR SALE

**For Sale, in U.P. One Paper Mill, of** Indian Manufacture, complete with necessary buildings and residential quarters for officers and labour. Producing capacity two Tons per day. Price Seven lacs or near offer. Apply Box No. 6537, "Bombay Chronicle"

### PROPERTY EXCHANGE

**U. P. Muslim wants to exchange** property worth over Rs. three lacs comprising of residential houses, zamindari, agricultural farm, etc., situated in East U. P. with similar property in Sindh. Please correspond giving details. Apply No. 6575, "Bombay Chronicle."

## PUBLIC NOTICES

### CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY

NOTICE

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the following subjects have been selected for the Tagore Law Professorship for the year 1948:—

(1) Moslem Law of Walkf and Endowments.
(2) Law Relating to Mines and Minerals with special reference to India.
(3) Social Legislation, with special reference to India.

The Professor will be expected to deliver a course of not less than twelve lectures on one of the subjects prescribed for the year. The salary of the Professor is Rs. 9,000.

Candidates for the Professorship are required to forward their applications to the Registrar on or before the 1st May, 1948, stating on which of the subjects prescribed they are prepared to lecture. Each candidate will, forward, with his application, one hundred copies of a brief synopsis of his proposed lectures, and also the same number of copies of his introductory lecture of his first lecture, it being understood that the synopsis should not be a bare enumeration of headings, but should be such that it would be possible for the Examiners to form therefrom an idea both of the subject matter and the method of treatment.

The Professor will, not later than the expiry of twelve months from the date of his election, forward to the Registrar a complete copy (manuscript or typewritten) of the lectures which he proposes to deliver. The copy will be forthwith referred by the Faculty of Law to a Committee of not more than three persons to be selected for their special competence in this behalf, who will examine the same, and before the expiry of two months from the date of the submission of the copy by the Professor to the Registrar, report to the Faculty whether the work is complete and ready for the Press. If, upon such report, the Faculty are satisfied that the work is complete, the Professor will commence to deliver his lectures within three months from the date of the resolution of the Faculty and shall complete the delivery thereof in another three months. The copy of the lectures delivered will remain in the custody of the Registrar and shall be sent to the Press as soon as practicable, after delivery thereof.

If the Professor fails to submit the copy of the lectures, or if the copy submitted be found, on examination, to be incomplete and not ready for the Press, the matter will be referred to the Faculty of Law, upon whose recommendation the Senate my either extend the time or cancel the appointment

B. B. DUTT,
Registrar (Offg.).

Senate House,
The 2nd July, 1947. 4605

## CERTIFICATE LOST

JACKI SANTAN FERNANDIS has lost his Certificate No. 5725. Any ne who will return it to the Seamen's Union, Bombay, will be REWARDED.

### INVESTMENT

**Muslim would welcome 15,000 in**vestment for sound lucrative business; either partnership or reasonable interest. Financier contact Box No 6580. "Bombay Chronicle."

### "PEN FRIENDS"

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### MISCELLANEOUS

**Forgery Cases: Reputed Lawyers** consult: Cyril G. Bhan Examiner of Disputed Handwritings etc. 32, Empress Road Lahore 20 years experience High Court Judgments among credentials 6536

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## PUBLIC NOTICES

### GOVT. OF INDIA
RAILWAY DEPARTMENT,
RAILWAY BOARD
(EASTERN GROUP-SLEEPER CONTROL)

TENDER NO. 1/48-49

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be opened at 2-30 p.m. (Bengal Time) on Monday, 22nd September, 1947 for the supply of the maximum number of standard track sawn sleepers. Full particulars may be obtained from the undersigned on payment of Rs. 10/- (Rupees ten) being the cost of tender documents) to the Financial Adviser and Chief Accounts Officer, B. N. Railway House, Kidderpore whose receipt for the amount must be produced before such documents can be issued. This sum will not be refunded.

| | | Maximum quantity |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Broad Gauge (9'x10"x5") Sal (Shorea Robusta) first class sleepers | —do— |
| 2. | Metre Gauge (6'x8"x4½") Sal (Shorea Robusta) first class sleepers | —do— |
| 3. | Narrow Gauge (5'x7"x 4½") Sal (Shorea Robusta) first class sleepers. | —do— |
| 4. | Light Narrow Gause (5'x 6"x4") Sal (Shorea Robusta) first class sleepers | —do— |
| 5. | B. G. (9'x10"x5") Sal (Shorea Robusta) second class sleepers | —do— |
| 6. | M. G. (6'x8"x4½") Sal (Shorea Robusta) second class sleepers | —do— |
| 7. | N. G. (5'x7"x4½") Sal (Shorea Robusta) second class sleepers | —do— |
| 8. | B. G. (9'x10"x5") of approved misc hardwood species as detailed in the tender form | —do— |
| 9. | M. G. (6'x8"x4½") of approved misc. hardwood species as detailed in the tender form | —do— |

SLEEPER CONTROL OFFICER.
Eastern Group.
B. N. Railway House,
Kidderpore, Calcutta.
Dated 16th July, 1947. (4528)

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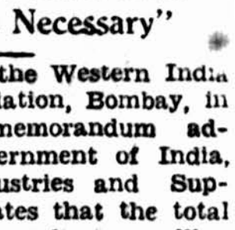


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Don't use dyes! Use our Ayurvedic cented oil and let your grey hairs turn black lasting upto 60 years. Your eye sight will be improved and headache cured. If a few hair has turned grey, then buy a phial for Rs. 2-8. If more, then buy a phial for Rs. 3-8. If almost all then purchase one phial for Rs. 5.

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## "No Import Of Brass And Copper Sheets Necessary"

The Secretary to the Western India Sheet Rollers' Association, Bombay, in the course of the memorandum addressed to the Government of India, Department of Industries and Supplies, New Delhi, states that the total Indian production in large rolling plants at present is about 20,500 tons. A number of small rolling mills have been started in the various centres in the Punjab, U.P. and in the South for the manufacture of brass circles. It is expected that total production of brass and copper sheets is now about 30,500. In addition to this growing production 3 new rolling mills will be set up in Bombay. The total consumption of brass and copper sheets comes to about 45,000 tons.

It will be seen that with the expected increased in production, there should be no need henceforth to import brass and copper sheets from abroad. Import licenses in this behalf should not be given as it will work to the detriment of other important requirements.

# City Markets

## SHARE BAZAR

Bombay, July 26

The Bombay Stock Exchange remained closed to-day as usual being Saturday. Privately Tata Steel Defds were quoted at Rs. 2132 and Indian Irons at Rs. 36/4.

## BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 26

The cotton market opened to-day at Rs. 438 for September delivery and improved at Rs. 439 on short covering.

The market improved further at Rs. 440/8 on moderate support but reacted on realising. Closing quotation at 2 p.m. was as under:—

I.C.C. September ..... Rs. 439 2 0

### COTTON TENDER

On Friday 800 Bales were tendered against July making a final total of 20,000 Bales.

### INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton September Contract is 1770 cent points below New York October at Exchange rate 331.

### NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 25.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| October | ..... | 34.56 + 29 |
| Octboer Highest | ..... | 34.59 + 32 |
| October Lowest | ..... | 34.07 -20 |
| December | ..... | 33.95 + 18 |
| January | ..... | 33.49 + 17 |
| March | ..... | 33.62 + 20 |
| May | ..... | 33.17 + 12 |
| July | ..... | 32.35 + 05 |
| Middling Spot | ..... | 36.96—16 |

### NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, July 25.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| October | ..... | 34.55 + 27 |
| December | ..... | 33.93 + 12 |
| March | ..... | 33.61 + 20 |
| May | ..... | 33.23 + 04 |
| July | ..... | 32.43 + 08 |
| Middling Spot | ..... | 36.35— |

## GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, July 26

The Bullion market was steady on moderate buying. Forward Silver opened at Rs. 172/8 and advanced at Rs. 173/8 on short covering and scattered buying. Later on there was some realising and the market steadied at Rs. 173/5. Forward Gold opened at Rs. 108 and firmed up under active buying at Rs. 109/1 and steadied at Rs. 108/15. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 109/4.

Final quotations were as under:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready Silver | 173 | 0 | 0 |
| Forward Silver | 173 | 2 | 0 |
| Ready Gold | 109 | 10 | 0 |
| Forward Gold | 109 | 6 | 0 |

## PRODUCE MARKET

Bombay, July 26

The produce market was steady today with good demand for ready. Groundnuts Khandesh quality were quoted at Rs. 36/4 while Coromandal quotation was Rs. 35/4. New crop November/December Khandesh quality were placed at Rs. 31/6 and Bold were done at Rs. 31. Groundnut Oil Ready Bombay Mills was quoted at Rs. 21/12. August at Rs. 21 and September at Rs. 21/3. Castorseeds September opened unproved at Rs. 158/8. May delivery opened at Rs. 140/4 and advanced at Rs. 140/12. Ready quotation was Rs. 35/4. Castorseed Oil first pressing was quoted at Rs. 23/8 and Commercial quality at Rs. 20. Linseed Ready was quoted at Rs. 31. August at Rs. 30/15 and September at Rs. 30/13. Linseed Oil was quoted at Rs 19/10. Tone of the market was steady

### INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, July 26.

Tata Ordinary 417 Tata Deferred 2137/8 Indian Iron 36/4 Steel Corpn. of Bengal 29/6 Bombay Dyeing 1177/8 Central India 336/4 Gokak 343/12 Kohinoor 656/4 Simplex 363 Swadeshi 662/8 Tata Power 1762/8 Associated Cement 175 Belapur 278/2 Bombay Burma (Old) 515 Scindia 33/2 Central Bank 100 New India 81/4 Tata 2rd Pref. 166/14.

### CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, July 25.

| | |
|---|---|
| September | 2.33 to 2.33-1/2 |
| December | 2.30-3/4 to 2.30-1/2 |
| March | 2.30-1/4 |
| May | 2.27 to 2.26-1/2 |

### CHICAGO GRAINS EASIER

CHICAGO, July 25 (UPA). Easier conditions prevailed during today's session of the Chicago Commodity Exchange.

Corn again showed widest losses on the official five days forecast of above normal temperatures in the growing areas.

Wheat was meeting with increased hedging in anticipation of a flood of new crop receipts at terminal markets.

# Bill Edrich May Break 41-Years Old Cricket Record

## County Cricket Highlights

LONDON, July 26 (Reuter).—The cricket record which has stood for 41 years despite the onslaught by Don Bradman and other great batsmen during that time looks in danger of being beaten by Bill Edrich, the England and Middlesex all-rounder, writes Vernon Morgan, Reuter's sports writer.

In 1906, Tom Hayward, the England and Surrey batsman, scored 3,518 runs in 61 innings. Edrich, whose 267 against Northamptonshire was the highest score in first class cricket this season, has scored 2,315 in 26 innings this season. This leaves him to get 1,204 in the remaining six weeks to set up a new record.

His team mate Denis Compton, who passed 2,000 runs for the season while helping Edrich to add 211 against Northants, is also chasing after Hayward's record. Here are the figures of these remarkable men: Edrich: 26 innings, notouts five, total 2,315 runs: average 110.2; Compton: 30 innings, four not-outs, total 2,041: average 75.5.

Edrich and Compton once again paved the way for Middlesex to score their 12th victory of the season and share the county championship lead with Gloucestershire with 152 points each. Middlesex, who last won the championship in 1920 and 1921, have one game in hand of Gloucester who had no match in the series just finished.

Cyril Washbrook, England's opening bat, when 23, completed 1,000 runs for the season.

Alec Bedser, England's fast medium bowler, who is being rested from the test matches with South Africa, returned to his best form against Derbyshire with six for 66 and five for 36 which enabled Surrey to force a thrilling win. Derby are still third with 112 and Surrey have crept up to sixth place.

John Parker, who has been batting consistently well for Surrey, recorded the highest score in his career with 204 in the first innings.

## Hale Retains Championship

S. T. LEONARDS-ON-SEA (Sussex), July 25. (Reuter): J. Hale of Yorkshire won the 220 yards men's free style final in two minutes 20.1 seconds and retained his 440 yards championship by winning in five minutes 0.4 seconds.

R. Kinnear of London won the men's hundred yards back stroke final in 64 seconds.

## World Discus Throwing Record

OSLO, July 26. (Reuter): Fortune Cordien, a member of the American athletic team touring the Continent, set up a new world's discus throw at the international meeting here last night with 54.40 metres (about 178 feet four inches). The previous record was 175 feet set up by Adolfo Consolini of Italy in 1941. Earlier this year, however, Bosnavich of America is reported to have reached 180 feet two inches, but this has not yet been ratified as a world record.

## *King's Colt Scratched From St. Leger*

LONDON, July 26. (Reuter): It is officially announced that His Majesty's Colt, 'Blue Train', will not run in the Saint Leger. It was officially scratched to-day.

*Fourth Test*

# *SOUTH AFRICA COLLAPSE IN FIRST INNINGS*

## *Butler And Edrich Deadly: Melville Gets A Duck*

**LEEDS, July 26, (Reuter): South Africa were all out for 175 in their first innings in the fourth cricket Test to-day and England replied with 53 for zero wickets.**

**SOUTH AFRICA (First Innings) ..... 175**
**ENGLAND (First Innings) ..... (for no wickets) ..... 53**

About 20,000 people who had stood in drizzling rain for most of the time were present when South Africa, having won the toss, began batting against England in the fourth cricket Test at the Headingley ground today.

The weather cleared sufficiently to allow a prompt start when Harold Butler, Nottinghamshire's fast-medium, bowled his first ball in Test cricket to Alan Melville.

South Africa made a bad start losing Captain Alan Melville at one, after which by four stubborn batting, they scraped together 34 runs for the loss of another wicket in 90 minutes before lunch.

Victory for England will give her "Rubber", but South Africa must win this and the last Test to share the honours in the series. Edrich struck the first blow by bowling Melville for duck with a ball which left the pitch quickly and took the bails. Both England's new bowlers, Butler, fast-medium and Young, slow left arm leg-breaks, kept South African batsmen subdued on wicket which gave possibilities of becoming helpful to spin bowlers later. Butler had fine figures of eight overs, six maidens, four runs, zero wickets in the first spell and Edrich had a spell of five overs, three maidens, three runs, one wicket.

The score crept along at painstaking rate, the first hour yielding only 14 runs.

Mitchell got first boundary of the match after 70 minutes. Next over Wright had Dyer caught at the wicket for nine. Nourse began by turning his first ball to leg boundary and he stayed with Mitchell until lunch. England's bowlers acquitted themselves well despite handicap of difficult foothold on greasy turf.

**STRUGGLE FOR RUNS**

Third wicket partnership of 90 in two hours between Bruce Mitchell and Dudley Nourse improved South Africa's position but they then lost two quick wickets and were 123 for four at tea interval. Nourse batting confidently hoisted 51 in 115 minutes—a striking testimony to the accuracy of England bowling and the consequent struggle for runs by South Africa. Nourse, when 18 and the total 53, had an escape when he edged a ball from Butler to second slip. The ball went quickly and low to Cranston's left hand but he got both hands to the ball and should have held it. Nourse found opportunities for driving, but Mitchell remained solely on the defensive. The partnership reached 50 after 75 minutes and eventually reached 90 in two hours before Mitchell was bowled by Butler at 113.

Mitchell had batted doggedly for three hours and hit two fours.

Butler's figures were then 20 overs, 13 maidens, 14 runs, one wicket, Nourse who was more aggressive than Mitchell, completed his 50 in two hours 25 minutes. Yardley repeatedly switched his varied attack on Edrich, Butler, Cranston, Wright and Young on a wicket which was beginning to cause the ball to kick unexpectedly.

Wright by bowling Viljoen at 121 took his hundredth wicket of the season.

South Africa collapsed after tea and losing the remaining six wickets for 52 runs in ninety minutes were dismissed for 175, innings having lasted five hours 15 minutes. Nourse played on to Butler's first ball after tea, a brilliant gully catch dismissed Dawson five runs later, and one run later Yardley took a dazzling catch off Rowan. Fullerton displayed neat style in Test debut and Mann added 27 for eighth wicket after which innings soon ended having lasted five and a quarter hours.

### *TEST SCORE-BOARD*

SOUTH AFRICA (1st Innings.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Melville b Edrich | 0 |
| Dyer c Evans b Wright | 9 |
| Mitchell b Butler | 53 |
| Nourse b Butler | 51 |
| Veljoen b Wright | 5 |
| Dawson c Young b Butler | 5 |
| Fullerton c Cranston b Edrich | 13 |
| Orowan c Yardley b Edrich | 0 |
| Mann c Edrich b Cranston | 29 |
| Tuckett c Evans b Butler | 3 |
| Smith (not out) | 0 |
| Extras | 7 |
| Total | 175 |

FALL OF WICKETS: One for 1, two for 23, three for 113, four for 121, five for 125, six for 130, seven for 131, eight for 158, nine for 175.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

| | O | M | R | W |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Butler | 28 | 15 | 34 | 4 |
| Edrich | 17 | 4 | 46 | 3 |
| Young | 17 | 5 | 31 | 0 |
| Wright | 20 | 9 | 24 | 2 |
| Cranston | 11.1 | 3 | 24 | 1 |
| Compton | 4 | 0 | 9 | 0 |

Byes 5, no balls two (by Wright).

ENGLAND (1st Innings).

| | |
|---|---|
| Hutton (not out) | 32 |
| Washbrook (not out) | 21 |
| Extras | 0 |
| Tota for zero | 53 |

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

| | O | M | R | W |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tuckett | 7 | 1 | 24 | 0 |
| Dawson | 4 | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Mann | 8 | 9 | 9 | 0 |
| Smith | 5 | 1 | 8 | 0 |

## *RECORD-BREAKING SWIM IN BRITISH CHAMPIONSHIPS*

### *'Butterfly' Stroke Springs Into News*

LONDON, July 26 (Reuter): The "Butterfly" form of breast-stroke sprang into news here through the record-breaking swim of a 28-year-old law student Roy Romain at the National Swimming Championships being held at St. Leonards, Sussex.

Romain, using the butterfly stroke, left his opponents using the orthodox stroke well behind in a heat of the 200 yards event and set up a new championship record with the time of 2 minutes, 34.5 seconds.

The butterfly stroke was illegal in Great Britain until quite recently. For 11 years the Amateur Swimming Association refused to recognise it in competitive swimming, and Britain was the last country to legalise it.

Romain changed over from the orthodox style only last year, and since then has lowered the British 200 yards breast stroke record to 2 minutes 30 seconds, as well as gaining many lesser successes. Within a month of his adopting the new stroke he could swim 100 yards in 62 seconds.

Like so many other successful new techniques, the butterfly breast stroke originated in America.

There is a brother stroke however, "the Butterfly Back Crawl", which has British birth. It was invented by Reginald Brickett of the National Association of Swimming Instructors, who is a coach to the Southern Countries Amateur Swimming Association. Brickett holds that it can be mastered more quickly than the orthodox crawl, and that greater speeds can be achieved by it.

# PAULINE BETZ WINS WOMEN'S SINGLES TROPHY

LONDON, July 26. (Reuter): Displaying form reminiscent of that which established her as the world's No. 1 amateur woman player of 1946, Miss Pauline Betz of the United States won the Women's Singles trophy when the three-day indoor professional lawn tennis tournament ended at Wembley Pool to-night.

In the deciding match she beat Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Cooke former United States No. 1 player, by 6/4, 6/2 to win by two matches to one.

BUDGE BEATS RIGGS.

As Donald Budge, Wimbledon champion of 1937 and 1938, had already gained a two game lead over Bobby Riggs, the world professional champion, their final match was in the nature of an exhibition. But it was a fine exhibition with Budge beating Riggs 2/6, 6/3 and 10/8.

## *Santosh Memorial Tourney*

**LUCKNOW, July 25 (A.P.I.): It is understood that the Santosh Memorial Football Tournament will be staged in Lucknow under the auspices of the Lucknow Sports Association in the second week of October next.**

# WALTER PATE 'BOWS OUT'

## Saw Best Tennis World Could Offer

By STEVE SNIDER

**NEW YORK, (U.P.A.): In the dozen years he had command of U. S. Davis Cup forces, grey-haired, smallish Walter L. Pate saw the best tennis the world could offer and this is the way he saw it:**

America's best: Donald L. Budge, Jack Kramer and Bobby Riggs, in that order.

Foreign best: Fred Perry of England, Baron Gottfried von Cramm of Germany, John Bromwich of Australia, also in this order.

World's best: Don Budge, with his magnificent backhand, flaming red hair, endless energy, loyalty and competitive spirit.

Pate handed back the title "non-playing captain" just the other day because the mental and physical strain of Davis Cup play "is terrific, even for a non-playing captain."

We held the reins until the huge bowl had been returned from Australia, where it had rested since the stout-hearted Aussies won it the day Hitler invaded Poland in 1939, carrying Australia into the war at the side of Britain.

"Budge was the best I've ever seen," Pate said. "That means the Budge of 1936 to 1938, when he was at his peak. Kramer is next and I would have to go back to Budge's great days to find a better player anywhere in the world, using Kramer's play in Australia last winter as comparison.

"Of our opponents, Perry was the best in tournament after tournament, although von Cramm could lift his game to great heights. Von Cramm's classic matches with Budge in 1937 showed the best tennis I ever saw."

Now that "Cappy" Pate is out from under his official cloak at his own bequest, and over the protests of the U. S. Lawn Tennis Association, he can look backward instead of worrying over next year.

**"There's something about Davis Cup play that affects even the coolest heads," Pate recalled. "I've never had a player who was really calm before a cup match. Kramer looked it, but he was tied up inside.**

"Riggs, when he's playing just for himself in a tournament, is the most confident player I have ever known. But in 1939, when he knew the nation was looking to him to retain the cup in a deciding singles match, he hardly slept. He was extremely nervous on the court. If the cup hadn't been at stake, he never would have been beaten and we'd have held it through the war."

Pate conceded that his decision nominating Ted Schroeder as Gramer's singles mate in the challenge round at Melbourne last year was the "hardest of his life" because Frankie Parker, ranked second nationally was the obvious choice.

"We were lucky." Cappy smiled. "Everybody won, starting with Schroeder's victory over Bromwich and that gave us the only 3-0 decision any nation ever won in the challenge round."

***There's no better way to bow out.***

# *Sikhs To Launch "Morcha" Against Punjab Ban*

## 'JATHAS' ON MOVE TO NANKANA SAHEB: 6,000 MILITARY MEN RUSHED TO THE TOWN

(From Our Correspondent.)

LAHORE, July 26.

The Punjab Sikh leaders have decided to defy the ban imposed by the Punjab Government on the Punjab Sikh Political Conference to be held on August 27, at Nankana Saneb, Guru Nanak's birthplace, and launch "morcha".

Secret instructions to the Sikhs have been issued by Giani Kartar Singh, President Punjab Gurdwara Parbandak Committee to reach Nankana Saheb in large numbers and participate in the scheduled conference irrespective of the ban.

Quite a large number of 'jathas' are going on foot because the Punjab Government has also banned booking of passengers to Nankana Saheb and all other neighbouring railway stations.

Authorities seem to be quite determined to stick to the order. About 6,000 military men have been rushed to the place with machine guns and other modern military equipment. According to reports received at the Akali Party Headquarters about 100 people have been arrested and detained so far.

# BARRISTER AND BHANGI BOTH SHOULD GET SAME PAYMENT

## Mahatma's Panacea For Strikes: Equality Of State In Society

NEW DELHI, July 26. (A.P.I.): Speaking after prayers to-day, Mahatma Gandhi said that from what he had heard and read in the newspapers it seemed that strikers were becoming a nuisance in India.

At Calcutta there was a 'pens down' strike in the accountant general's office. Services like this were public utility services. Dislocation of these would dislocate public life. He was not the one to tell the clerks and others in these departments to slave away under any conditions. But there were other and unobjectionable ways of getting redress. The Pay Commission had recommended large increase in the salaries of the lower staff. But they wanted still more. That seemed to be the cause of the strike. Why should the director get say Rs. 2,000 a month and the 'chaprasi' Rs. 20 a month? It certainly sounded odd. He for one believed that under ideal conditions the barrister and the bhangi should both get the same payment. But he knew as everybody else did that society all the world over was far from the idea. It was not possible to pay everyone Rs. 100 per day. He knew too that the barrister did not deserve what he gets But clients gladly paid fabulous fees.

**NO ABRUPT ASCENT IN LIFE**

Coming lower down, people should gladly pay four rupees a day to the tailor, but not more than eight annas per day to a sweeper. Society needed patient and sustained education to bring it to the same level in earning. It required much advanced training to reach that state of equality. Meanwhile every effort must be made to bridge the gulf between the payment of the higher ranks and the lower. The Commission had done that. If it was not a satisfactory rise, the causes must be examined. Among these must be the capacity of the country to bear the additional burden. There was no such thing as an abrupt ascent in life. Let them not kill the goose that laid golden eggs. That process would spell insolvency of the land.

**MEANINGLESS ADVENTURE**

In Bombay, he had learnt, the Government had already put into practice the recommendations of the Pay Commission. But there was an agitation for a still higher increase. There was now a threat of token strike of a day. He hoped that there was no truth in the statement. If there was, he hoped that the matter would not be allowed to go beyond a threat. If it was meant seriously, he would ask the leaders of the movement to think twice before embarking on what appeared to him to be a meaningless adventure, unless it was an attempt to test the strength of the influence of the leaders behind the movement. If such was the case he could only regard it as a dangerous move harmful for the country. Let all who had influence in life remember that any manoeuvring for party gains might endanger the freedom they were about to gain fom foreign domination.

**KHER CALLS ON MAHATMA**

NEW DELHI, July 26 (A.P.I.): The Premiers of Bombay, Madras and Assam, Messrs B. G. Kher, O. R. Reddier and Gopinath Bardoloi called on Mahatma Gandhi today.

# *Red Letter Day In British And Indian History*

## *TOAST TO NEW DOMINIONS*

(From Our Correspondent).

LONDON, July 18.—Today was a Red Letter Day both in the history of Britain and India. At 12-30 The King gave his assent to the Indian Independence Bill and delivered 400 million people from imperial rule. Never before had an imperial power liberated a subject country in this grand manner, never had a wrong been righted so magnificently. Britain might lose the position of power and privilege she undoubtedly enjoyed as the ruler of India. But by this act has immensely added to her spiritual stature. India, by a cruel stroke of fate, lost her freedom. But never for a moment she reconciled herself to foreign rule. She fought and fought hard to regain her freedom and today, finds herself again the mistress of her own house. And it goes to her credit that her struggle was largely, if not entirely, conducted in a non-violent manner. Hurrah to both India and Britain. May their example be followed by other countries to the glory of mankind!

**TOAST TO NEW DOMINIONS**

Within a few minutes of the termination of this historic ceremony, Lord Listowel and Lord Pethick-Lawrence, appeared at Frascati's where Indian journalists were celebrating the inauguration of their association. The association has been in existence for hardly a month but is already making history. This is largely due to the enthusiasm of its president, Sundar Kabadi. Almost every Indian visitor to this country often turns to Mr. Kabadi for help and guidance. The occasion provided an opportunity to the friends of India, to felicitate Indians on their liberation and renew assurances of their friendship for India. They might have served India as masters. But now they were prepared to serve her as friends if she so desired. Lord Listowel referred to his demise as Secretary of State and rejoiced that he would no longer to perform that imperial role. Mr. Clement Davis, Leader of the Liberal Party, was glad that he was alive to see this great day. He hoped he would live for a decade more to see the ancient country of India take the place in the comity of nations that was her due. He referred to India's great civilisation, her great philosophy, she had developed high civilization when the ancestors of Listowel and Pethick-Lawrence were roaming in forests—and wished her the best of the luck. Everybody wished the two Dominions 'bon voyage' and drank toast to their health and prosperity.

Mr. Cama, of the "Bombay Chronicle" was one of the distinguished guests present on the occasion. Being pressed by the President to say a few words, Mr. Cama said India had many problems to solve. In fact, new problems might easily crop up. But he had unflinching faith that these would be solved. England was able to face her difficulties because there was national will to do so. He could tell them that there was determination in India to solve any problem that cropped up. He had no doubt that the friendship between India and Britain would be maintained.

Mr. Cama is here on a short visit and will be leaving for India soon. An American journalist spoke in the highest praise about his qualities. Not always Americans talk in such manner about Indians. As an Indian, it pleased me to find a foreigner speak so eloquently about another Indian.

# *CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF PAKISTAN*

## *Names Of Members Announced*

NEW DELHI, July 26 (A.P.I.): The setting up of the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan by the Governor-General is announced in a Press Note issued from the office of the Reforms Commissioner, today.

The Press Note states:—

In pursuance of paragraph 21 of the statement by His Majesty's Government dated the 3rd June 1947, and with reference to paragraphs 4 and 15 thereof His Excellency the Governor-General is pleased to direct that there shall be set up a new Constituent Assembly to be known as the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan consisting of the following members:

A. Representatives of East Bengal elected in pursuance of the Governor-General dated the 21st June, 1947:—

MUHAMMADAN: 1 Mr. Abdul Masud Abdul Hamid, 2 Mr. Abdulla Almahmood, 3 Maulana Md. Abdullahel Baqui, 4 Mr. Abdul Kasem Khan, 5 Maulana Md. Akram Khan, 6 Mr. Azizuddin Ahmad, 7 Mr. Ebrahim Khan, 8 Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, 9 The Hon'ble Mr. Fazur Rahman, 10 Mr. Ghyassudin Pathan, 11 Mr. Hamidul Huq Chowdhury, 12 The Hon'ble Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, 13 Professor Ishtiaq Husain Qureshi, 14 Mr. M. A. H. Ispahani, 15 Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, 16 Mr. Mafizuddin Ahmad, 17 Dr. Mahmud Husain, 18 Dr. A. M. Malik, 19 Mr. Martuza Reza Chowdhury, 20 The Honble, Mr. Mohammed Ali, 21 Mr. Mahammad Habibullah Bahar, 22 Khwaja Nazimuddin, 23 Mr. Nur Ahmed, 24 The Hon'ble Mr. Nurul Amin, 25 Mr. Serajul Islam, 26 Maulana Shabbir Ahmad Usmani, 27 Khwaja Shahabuddin, 28 Begum Shaista Suhrawardy Ikramullah, 29 Mr. Tamizuddin Khan.

GENERAL: 30 The Hon'ble Mr. Jogendra Nath Mandal, 31 Mr. Prem Hari Barma, 32 Mr. Dhirendra Nath Datta, 33 Mr. Kiran Sankar Roy, 34 Mr. Raj Kumar Chakravarty, 35 Mr. Sris Chadra Chattopadhyaya, 36 Mr. Bhupendra Kumar Dutta, 37 Mr. Jnanendra Chandra Majumder, 38 Mr. Birat Chandra Mandal, 39 Mr. Dhananjoy Roy, 40 Mr. Sachindra Narayan Sanyal. 41 Mr. Harendra Kumar Sur.

B. Representatives of West Punjab elected in pursuance of the announcement by the Governor-General dated the 23rd June, 1947:—

MUHAMMADAN: 1 Mian Muhammad Iftikharuddin, 2 Chaudhri Nazir Ahmed Khan, 3 Malik Muhammad Feroze Khan Noon, 4 Mian Mumtaz Mahammad Khan Daultana, 5 Sheikh Karamat Ali, 6 Malik Omr Hayat, 7 Begum Jahan Ara Shah Nawaz, 8 Sardar Shaukat Hyat Khan, 9 Hon'ble Raja Ghazanfar Ali Khan 10 Hon'ble SardarAbdur Rab Nishtar, 11 Mr. Mohammad Ali Jinnah, 12 Khan Iftikhar Hussain Khan, 13 Lala Autar Narain Gujral, 14 Mr. Bhim Sen Sachar, 15 Rai Bahadur Ganga Saran.

SIKH: 16 Sardar Kartar Singh, 17 Sardar Ujjal Singh.

C. Representatives of Sind, the North-West Frontier Province and British Baluchistan who were elected to the existing Constituent Assembly:

SIND:

MUHAMMADAN: 1 The Hon'ble Pirzada 9bdus Satar Abdul Rahman, 2 Mr. Muhammad Hushim Gazdar, 3 The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur M. A. Khuro.

GENERAL: 4 Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE:

MUHAMMADAN: 1 Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, 2 The Hon'ble Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, 3 Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan.

BRITISH BALUCHISTAN:

Sardar Bahadur Nawab Mohammad Khan Jogazai.

D. Representatives of Sylhet District who are to be elected in pursuance of the announcement by the Governor-General dated the 22nd July 1947.

(Note: Names will be announced later.)

## *Minorities Pledge Loyalty To Pakistan*

KARACHI, July 26 (A.P.I.): The whole-hearted co-operation of the minorities in the public celebrations on August 15, was assured by representatives of various minority communities in Karachi, when they met Premier Sheikh Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah today. Over 60 citizens of all shades of political thought and opinion were present and congratulated the Premier for his elevation to the office of the Governorship of his home province.

Pleading for the co-operation of the minorities, Sheikh Ghulam Hussain said "The High Commands of the Congress and the Muslim League have assured the minorities in respective areas of India and Pakistan a fair deal, equal treatment and religious and cultural freedom. This should allay the fears of the Hindus here. Pakistan is an accomplished fact and all people in the State must, therefore, put their heads together to see to the prosperity of Sind and Pakistan".

Speakers including Dr. Hemandas Wadhwani (Hindu Adviser) Mr. Issardas Varandmal (Congress), Mr. Jamshed Mehta (Independent), Mr. Thakurdas Agnani (Hindu Sabha) and Mr. M. P. Thilramani (Congress) assured the Premier of the loyalty of the minorities to the Pakistan flag

An influential committee was appointed to arrange for the celebration of the birth of Pakistan and donations amounting to Rs. 20,000 was collected on the spot. It was also decided to present a welcome to Mr. M. A. Jinnah on his arrival here on August 7.

## Abdul Ghaffar Khan For Delhi

PESHAWAR, July 26. (A.P.I.): Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan accompanied by Qazi Attaullah Khan, Revenue Minister, left for Delhi to-day by car.

# *RUSSIA WANTS IRAN'S OIL*

## *Will There Be Another "Azerbaijan Problem"*

(From Our Own Correspondent)

TEHERAN, (By Air Mail)

After an interregnum of eighteen months, Iran's Majlis or Parliament was inaugurated by Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi. This protracted opening of the Persian Parliament, perhaps, unfolded yet another episode of Russia's relations with the outside world, for it is during this term of the Majlis that Russia may suffer a further major set-back in the international sphere: the loss of Iran's oil — a loss which she is practically certain to attribute to the "machinations of the reactionary capitalist" (Anglo-Saxon) Powers, and which she is certain not to condone without much ado. It is then that the people of this country may have to face another Waterloo — another "Azerbaijan problem."

Iranians have tried and tried hard to avoid such "problems". They have patiently tolerated an unpopular Government, which they have time and again dubbed inefficient and dictatorial, in the hope that their burdens will be lightened when the question of oil comes up for discussion in the Majlis. They know that it was Premier Ahmed Ghavam who against the wishes of his people and in defiance of laws passed by the last Majlis, signed an agreement with Comrade Ivan Sadchikov to give Soviet Russia the much-coveted oil of Iran. They know that if Ghavam were to resign or be dismissed before action was taken on the Oil Bill, the Soviets would find quite a plausible excuse to bring pressure on the Shah for dismissing a Prime Minister who, at the very least, was, outwardly, favourably inclined towards the grant of oil concessions to them. Although they daily pilloried the allegedly corrupt practices of Ghavam and his satellites, Persians patiently hoped the day would dawn when the Majlis would convene, for, then, Ghavam and the deputies he had helped into position would alone have to answer to the Russians. Iranians believe that their oil will not pass into their mighty northern neighbour's hands, because these same rich deputies can only lose by the entry of Soviet "experts" into Iran, and whether Ghavam wants it or not, he will not be able to implement his promise to his Soviet friends.

**IRANIAN'S HOPES**

But with the exception of a very few who can gain by Soviet influx into this country, the majority of Iran's inhabitants hope that the Western Powers will stand by Iran when her Gordian knot is to be cut. Some fear that if the international situation deteriorates in favour of Russia, Iran might be compelled to part with her oil and, perhaps, subsequently, her independence. Iranians could, of course, bank on filibustering tactics to delay discussion of the Oil Bill in the Majlis but this they know, could not go on indefinitely. Their feeble yet oft-expressed prayer is that the Western Powers will finally advise the Soviets to slough their policy of imperialism and proselytism in this country for, otherwise, Iran's people know that they can never hope to find a place among the advanced nations of the world, and will continue in misery and abject poverty in a grossly mismanaged land under a dictatorial regime.

# GOVT. PATRONAGE TO INTUC

## All-India Trade Union Congress Allegations

The following statement has been issued from the Office of the All-India Trade Union Congress, Bombay: "It is a matter of surprise that Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Minister of Bombay, should utilize the Office of the Directorate of Publicity of the Government for the purpose of carrying on press propaganda against the All-India Trade Union Congress and in favour of the new Indian National Trade Union Congress.

Documentary evidence can prove that Mr. Nanda has been using not only the staff of the Directorate of Publicity but also its equipment including stationery and service postage stamps for the purpose of circulating to the newspapers statements issued by him in his capacity not as the Minister of Government but as the Secretary of a non-official organisation, viz., the Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh.

In the first place, it is improper for a responsible Minister to take sides and to carry on propaganda in favour of one central labour organisation as against another. It is much more objectionable for a Minister to utilize the staff and equipment of the Government Secretariat for this purpose. In fact, this amounts to a misuse of Government funds.

As Secretary of the Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh, Mr. Nanda has been assuring the public that "the Indian National Trade Union Congress is not tied to any Government". But, the very statement in which this claim is made is cyclostyled on Government paper and posted by using service stamps It is now for the public to judge"

# *Katju Indicts International Food Profiteering*

NEW DELHI, July 26, (API): Dr. K. N. Katju, leader of the Indian Delegation to the Special Cereals Conference organised by the F. A. O., said today that at the Conference the Indian Delegation took up the question of international food profiteering.

Three countries were very reasonable — the U.S.A. Canada and Australia. But the Argentina and certain other countries, who were not members of the I.E.F.C., adopted what might be called an international profiteering system. The Argentine Government, for instance, paid its farmers only threequarters of a dollar per bushel and exported the same foodgrains at three to three-and-half dollars.

# *Momin To Celebrate August 15*

NEW DELHI, July 26, (API): Mr. Abdul Qaiyum Ansari, President All-India Momin Conference, and Minister of Public Works and Rehabilitation, Bihar Government in the course of a statement says:—

It would be quite in the fitness of things for the Momins fully to participate in the common celebrations of the Independence Day.

I earnestly appeal to all the Momins as loyal citizens of India to celebrate the sacred day in a very befitting manner. On that day the national flag of India should fly aloft from the house top of each and every Momin and there should be illumination in every Momin's house."

# *AGA KHAN'S MISSIVES TO JINNAH & NEHRU*

KARACHI, July 24. (U.P.I.): Prince Ali Khan, son of the Aga Khan, who passed through Karachi from London on his way to Bombay last evening is credited to have brought two sealed covers for Pandit Nehru and Mr. Jinnah from the Aga Khan. The Aga Khan, in his message, is reported to have congratulated both leaders on the attainment of Hindusthan and Pakistan respectively. He is further stated to have suggested that they should join the United Nations and have common defence for both dominions.

KARACHI, July 26, (A. P. I.): The Karachi Municipal School Board proposes to hold open air classes for primary school children when the school buildings are taken by Government for one month from August 1 to house the Pakistan Government personnel.

# *Sikhs Won't Accept Unjust Award*

LAHORE, July 26. (A.P.I.): None can commit the Sikhs to agree to an unjust award", said Giani Kartar Singh, President of the Shiromani Akali Dal, in an interview to-day.

He said: "Both the Dominions have pledged to accept the award of the Boundary Commission whatever it may be. In this regard I must make the position of the Sikhs and the Shiromani Akali Dal clear. Whatever others may do the Shiromani Akali Dal, as representative organisation of the Sikhs, makes it clear beyond doubt that the Sikhs will not agree to an unjust award and none can commit the Sikhs to agree to an unjust award.

"An award to be just to the Sikhs", Giani Kartar Singh asserted, "must concede the inclusion of the largest possible number of Sikhs along with their sacred Gurdwaras particularly Nankana Sahib, the birth place of the founder of their religion. Further it must give at least half of the six or seven colonies of the Punjab to the Sikhs and their share of the crown land. This alone can save the economic life of the Sikhs.

"An award which will ignore basic points will neither be accepted nor produce harmony among the various warring elements in the Punjab."

# "HELP INDONESIA"—NOW

## Habibur Rahman's Appeal

Mr. Habibur Rahman of Berlin Radio-fame writes:

I have noted with great interest the statement made by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru regarding the assistance which India could accord to Indonesia in her life-and-death struggle against the Dutch Imperialism. The presence of Sutan Shariar has instilled new hope and confidence in India, and he has made a fervent appeal to secure material help to preserve the liberty and security of his Fatherland. When a country like Poland was attacked on the night of September 1st 1939, Britain and France declared war on Germany for the alleged purpose of saving freedom. But as Indonesia is situated in Asia, no big power feels that freedom is being sacrificed when innocent people are the targets of bombing—plans Machine Guns.

I appeal to Panditji and Qaid-e-Azam Mohammed Ali Jinnah to sink their differences since India is fortunately or unfortunately divided into parts and unite in a common effort to save the honour and integrity of Asia. I again appeal to them to think in terms of practical politics and put into operation concrete plans for extending material help to Indonesia. Without the backing of State authority in official or non-official form, nothing can be achieved. I now appeal to my I.N.A. comrades, soldier-heroes who fought on the battlefields of Europe and Asia for the liberation, not only of their mother country India, but also for Asia, under the leadership of Netaji, to come forward in their thousands as symbol of United India and fight against the enemy in Asia with the same courage they showed on the battlefields of Manipur, under the banner of Netaji.

Take the example of Spain. In 1934 when the civil war started, it became an international affair and all States sponsored the war from every side. There was the fullest support of the State and Germany sent to Spain an air squadron, the famous "Richtshofen Geschwader". Behind every gesture of practical help, there was the solidity and authority of the State. India can do likewise, and forgo into a mighty weapon the forces available for the development in Indonesia. The I.N.A. has a tradition of service in the cause of India and I make a personal appeal to Major General Shah Nawaz, Bhonsle, Mohan Singh, Mohd. Zaman Keani, Col. Lakshmi, Saigal, Dillon, Sethi, Sant Singh, Habibur Rahman, Gubachant Singh, Mahbub to close their ranks to be ready for action. The operation plans can be prepared by the General Staff of the I.N.A. give us the tools, and we shall finish the job. I, too, offer my services in the great cause, and will place at the disposal of the "Help Indonesia" Defence Committee my experience in broadcasting, which I gained in war time in Germany. Let not the fair names of India, be dragged in the dust. Let Panditji and Qaid-e-Azam show to the outside world by their joint action and solidarity that there is sincerity and purpose behind their action and that they would not have in the lurch a brother-nation of East Asia in her time of trial and tribulation, when it crisis of the first magnitude faces the destiny of Nations. Let India take up the challenge and fulfil the trust Indonesia fighting for freedom places in her.

# INDIA LEAGUE'S NEW ROLE

## London Indians To Meet On August 15

LONDON, July 26, (API): A get-together meeting of all Indians living in London has been convened at the Caxton Hall, London, on August 6 next to consider how best the legacy and activities of the India League can be carried on in the new period now emerging. It is believed that the meeting will be asked to appoint a new Secretary of a secretariat to take over the tasks that Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon has been dealing with single-handed. Although Mr. Menon himself was not prepared to give any reason for his inability to continue as the Secretary of the India League, the obvious conclusion drawn here is that very soon he will be taking up a diplomatic post of the Indian Union. There is good reason to believe that he is going to be appointed India's High Commissioner in London and that an announcement of his appointment is expected in the early part of August, probably towards the end of the first week.

Following the Caxton Hall meeting all executives of the India League branches in Great Britain will be meeting together on August 10 to consider the recommendations of the Caxton Hall meeting. The culmination of the activities of the India League as constituted at present will be on August 15 when Mr. Krishna Menon will be calling together all citizens of India living in Great Britain in a mammoth dedication meeting. The audience will receive message from Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Nehru, Sardar Patel, Acharya Kripalani and other Congress leaders. Mr. Menon will lead all present in solemn dedication to build a new India and will also explain to his compatriots the new position in India and new Indian national flag will also be hoisted on the occasion.

The M. P.'s who have associated themselves with the India League activities in the past are arranging a special tea party in the House of Commons on July 30 where the M. P.'s of all parties will also be invited to join them in sending greetings to the new India.

## Municipal Transport Vehicles For Europeans Only!

DURBAN, July 26, (UPI): Fresh reports of callous racial discrimination are now available. According to latest bye-law published in the current issue of the Natal Provincial Gazette, all the Durban Municipal transport vehicles have now been reserved for the Europeans only. The non-Europeans may occupy only such vehicles which are indicated by a prominent notice thereon to be unreserved, either the whole of them or portion thereof. The Europeans and non-Europeans may travel on an unreserved vehicle but the non-Europeans may occupy only those seats defined as "reserved".

In practice the non-Europeans are only permitted to occupy six rear seats on the upper deck on certain routes. The lower deck is totally closed even to pregnant non-European women or those with babies in arms. Some routes are totally prohibited to the non-Europeans.

## Holiday For Getting Gilgit Back

SRINAGAR (Kashmir), July 26. (A.P.I.): The Kashmir Government have declared August 1 a public holiday throughout Jammu and Kashmir State to celebrate the retrocession of Gilgit to this State. Brig. Ghansara Singh, Governor-designate of Gilgit Province, and the Chief of Staff of the Kashmir Army are flying to Gilgit on Monday next to make necessary arrangements for the formal take-over of the administration on August 1.

## Sind Reds' Decision

KARACHI, July 26. (A.P.I.): At a meeting of Communist workers here yesterday it was decided to break away from the All-India Communists' Organisation and form a separate Communist Party for Sind and Baluchistan which would co-operate with Communist Party of Pakistan area.

# PROTECTION TO NEWS AGENCIES

## Indian Representative's Plea At U.N.O. Council

LAKE SUCCESS, New York, July 26 (Reuter): When the United Nations Economic and Social Council discussed the report of its Sub-Commission of Freedom of Information and of the Press last night, Mr. S. W. Ahmad, the Indian representative, called for "protection" for national news agencies against unrestricted competition from foreign news agencies.

Approving in general the Sub-Commission's proposal for organization of a world conference for freedom of information, Mr. Ahmad said: "For various reasons, the news agencies of India are still in the stage of development, and it will be necessary for them to be protected against unrestricted competition of powerful foreign news agencies.

"The Indian Government, therefore, feels it necessary that the Sub-Commission's provisional draft agenda for the world conference should include consideration of protective measures on merit. They are also opposed to the formation of news agency cartels.

"India stood unequivocally for the fullest and widest possible freedom of information, subject to the minimum degree of control as might be necessary to meet the requirements of national security, and law and order.

"The draft of the Sub-Commission should include, not only a statement of obligations but also of the means by which these obligations can be made binding and effective. It is not only fetters put on the freedom of information, which can be a threat to world peace but the abuse of this freedom can jeopardise peace."

Mr. Hector McNeil, British Minister of State, told the Council: "When we find any nation not permitting the free exchange of news we must ask ourselves whether they have any right to claim membership of the United Nations."

# FRANCE TO HAVE ATOMIC PILE BY 1948 END

PARIS, July 26, (APA): Frederic Joliot Curie, France's High Commissioner for Atomic Energy, Friday told a news conference that France expects to have an "atomic pile" in operation by the end of 1948.

Joliot Curie, the son-in-law of radium's discoverer, said: France was working on a dual programme of atomic energy piles — one of 'small' power based on the Uranium and Graphite formula.

## Ex-Punjab Official Gets "Decree Nisi"

LONDON, July 26, (APA): Norman Francis Edmunds, former Assistant Legal Remembrancer to the Punjab Government, was awarded a Decree Nisi of divorce from his wife, Mrs. Floyd G. Edmunds, on the grounds of cruelty.

Edmunds was "humiliated and wounded in his pride and self-esteem by the conduct of his wife when they lived in India," Justice Willmer said in the divorce court in London denying a petition by Mrs. Edmunds on the grounds of desertion.

They were married in Lahore Cathedral in 1931 and lived in Lahore until 1935, when the wife returned to England.

## *'Pravda' On Marshall Aid Plan*

MOSCOW, July 25 (Reuter): "Pravda", Soviet Communist Party newspaper, declared to-day that "illusions" about the Marshall Aid-Europe plan had "vanished as suddenly as they arose."

The "Pravda" item, which was broadcast over the Moscow radio, added: "Now there is disappointment and people are beginning to ask who first prophesised that America would open her purse and shower dollars into every open hand.

"Speculators and shady businessmen had already counted the dollars which would descend on Europe in a torrential rain. These people pictured as benevolence the American policy of enslaving Europe. The Paris Conference concocted with great haste something that looked like a plan and said to the United States: 'Everything is ready, please let us have the dollars.'

"The answer they received was what dollars and what for'?"

TOKYO, July 16 (Reutea): Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery, Chief of the Imperial Staff, will arrive in Tokyo on August 5 and leave for Hongkong on August 9.

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# SPORTS JOTTINGS
## From Here And There

*By J. C. MAITRA*

**FORMATION OF ASIATIC GAM ES FEDERATION.—STRENGTHEN HOME ORGANISATIONS.—A QUES TION FOR SONDHI.—DECENTRALISATION POLICY SABOTAGED.—PURE MOONSHINE.—INDIA'S PRESTIGE AT STAKE.—PAKISTAN'S DE SIRE FOR UNION.**

I am rather amused to read in the papers that an attempt is being made to form a Asiatic Games Federation in India and the man behind the move is no other than the President of the Amateur Athletic Federation of India—Prof. G. D. Sondhi to boot. Everybody will admit that the idea is an excellent one. Following the lead given by our political leaders, we should also have closer contact with our neighbours in Asia in the sporting field also.

As a matter of fact, at the I.O.A. Council meeting at Bangalore in February last year, the question of holding the Asiatic Games in India was actually discussed.

### STRENGTHEN HOME ORGANISATIONS

But owing apparently to the troublous times we in Asia have been passing through the matter has remained a pious wish so far. It is exceedingly difficult to say at this stage when it will be possible for India to hold the games. Unless and until we have peace in the land—and normal conditions return to a large extent—who can take the responsibility of inviting huge numbers of guests from foreign countries and conduct the games as they should be managed? But even before these peaceful and affluent conditions return it is very necessary—nay, imperative—that our own organisations are put at a safe and sound footing, so that they may meet the calls that may be made on them on such occasions.

### A QUESTION FOR SONDHI

It would be interesting to know from Sondhi what progress his Federation—I mean the A. A. F. I., of course—has made since it took its birth. As far as I am aware, it has existed only on paper! The chief object in decentralising the control of athletics from the I. O. A. and forming a separate body for it was to give greater impetus to athletics in the country. And that can only be done by leaving the promotion of this branch of sport in the hands of those who are specially interested in it. But what has the A. A. F. I. done so far?

### DECENTRALISATION POLICY SABOTAGED!

Unfortunately, the policy of decentralisation adumbrated by the I. O. A. has not been followed by the provinces up to now. The latter have still retained the control of athletics in their own hands. As we have seen in Bombay the local Olympic Association frustrated every attempt to estblish a separate body for athletics here.

Where then is the sense in forming an all-India body for athletics, if the provincial Olympic Association are to continue their hold on it? Surely the I. O. A. could carry on its administration in the national plane just as the B. P. O. A. and other sister organisations are doing in the provincial spheres!

### PURE MOONSHIRE

Then the progress of athletics in this country would continue to be as slow as it has been in the past. I am sure nobody wants this. Why then efforts are not being made to decentralise it in the provinces? It is the duty of the President of the A. A. F. I.—unless Sondhi wants to follow the example of his 'chela' Janki Dass of the cycling fame—to see that his organisation has similar bodies in the provinces also.

The idea of forming an Asiatic Games Federation would remain a pure moonshine unless and until our controlling bodies become alive and active

### INDIA'S PRESTIGE AT STAKE

By the time these lines appear in print, the I.O.A. Council will have met at Lucknow and decided to participate in the World Games next year. The temptation of having a free trip to Europe is so great, I cannot imagine that the decision will be otherwise.

The question is how our men and women will fare at the congregation of the world's best talents in the sporting world. I can not even dream that they will touch the headlines in the English press so far as athletics are concerned. But are we sure that they would at least make a decent show? It must not be forgotten that the country's reputation and prestige will be at stake. Would it be right on our part to tarnish it wantonly?

### PAKISTAN'S DESIRE

It is rather gratifying to note that almost all the Pakistan provinces have expressed their willingness to remain in the Union of India so far as sport is concerned. The combination would certainly do good to both—and more particularly to the sportsmen of Pakistan.

It is a pity that a cry should have been raised from Mysore that the Pakistan Provinces should be disaffiliated from the National Controlling bodies. As I have said before in these columns, the matter should better be left to the seceding provinces. If they wish to continue their allegiance to the mother country, they are welcome. If, on the other hand, they prefer to stand on their own legs, we should not come in their way.

## THE LAST PAGE
(Continued from Page 22)

the office of the steamship company.

FIVE P.M. The officer in the New Delhi Secretariat called it a day and sent back the file—to be FILED away!

FIVE P.M. The boy still clinging to the "partitioned" beam felt his strength slowly ebbing away. He knew he couldn't hold on indefinitely unless....

SIX P.M. The telegram had not yet been delivered to the shipping company.

SEVEN P.M. The boy, weakened by hunger and exhaustion, felt his grisp on the life-saving beam loosening.... slipping....slipping....It had slipped from his grip. He was too weak to hold on to it, too weak to struggle as he felt himself going down....down ....down....

SEVEN-FIFTEEN P.M. the Telegram announcing the sinking of RAMDAS, four miles from Bombay, at last reached the office of the owners of the ship....ten and a half hours after the ship sank, four hours and thirty-five minutes after it was booked at a telegraph office about ten miles away, three and a half hours after it had been received at the Central Telegraph Office—half a mile away from the shipping office!

**May the souls of the six hundred who drowned with RAMDAS rest in peace!**

**But can We rest in peace?**

## Is It True?

That Tatas' stock rose sky-high on Saturday evening when their football team licked the League Champions, Trades India,—even though by a solitary goal?

That the stock slumped again on Monday evening when they were held to a draw by the bottom-rangers of the League—Bom. Gym. to boot?

That the prices in the boot market, jumped up and down, as Tatas fortunes rose and fell at the Cooperage?

That the Mighty Atoms have gathered two solid points so far which they hope to augment by one or two more before the League is over—provided of course weather permits?

That in any case they are determined to carry, the celebrated Wooden Spoon to Britain as a cherished memento of their heroic exploits in Bombay?

That Pesi Hirjee is rather disappointed that his boys do not act up to his instructions imparted before match and at half-time?

That women have been debarred from playing soccer as the Cooperage Lords believe that this tough game is unsuitable for their soft limbs?

That they are afraid that the fairies may lose their beauty and charm by an overdoze of soccer and become incorrigible amazons?

That they think that the violence of their tongue is bad enough and if kicking power is added to it, life would be miserable at home?—What with hockey sticks and football boots?

That the fair sex is proposing to hold a public meeting at the Azad Maidan to protest against the fiat issued by the Soccer rulers?

That they may invite the Lady Sheriff of Bombay to preside over the function and persuade her to issue a writ against the obstinate brutes?

That Prof. G. D. Sondhi has suddenly discovered that he is the President of the Amateur Athletic Federation of India—a body as Somnolent as 'the Rip Van Winkle' himself?

That he will now try to find out where his organisation stands at present—on its head of course!


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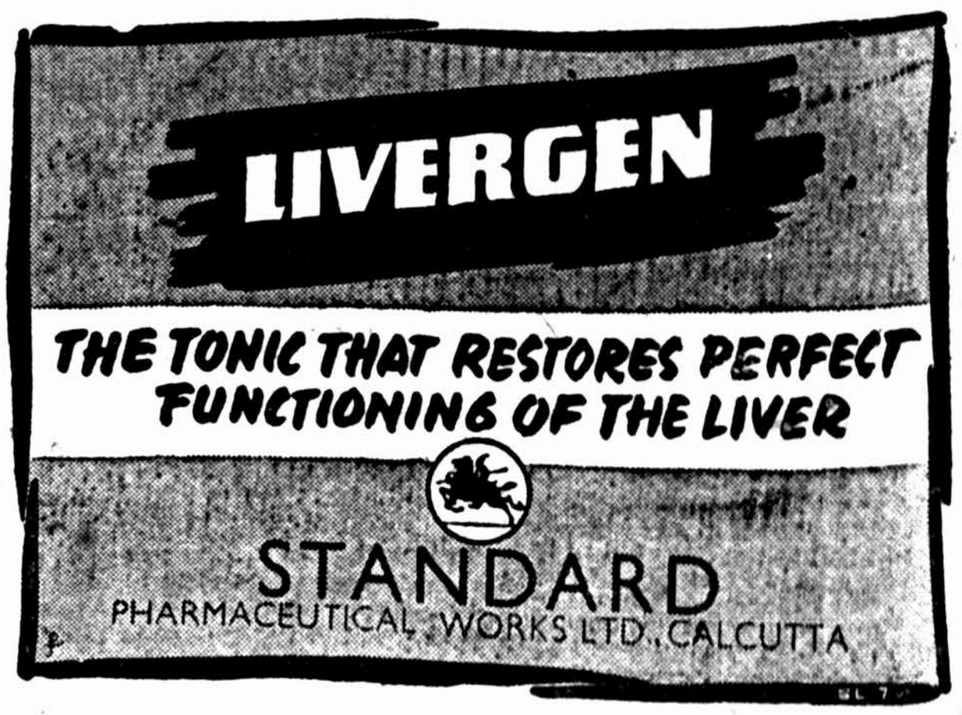
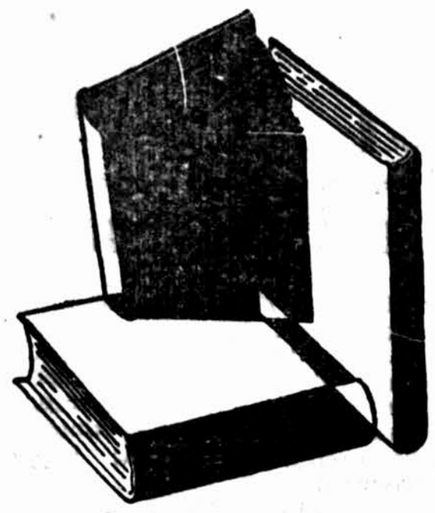




## Sane Talks On Sex

**"COMMONSENSE ABOUT SEX" By Leonora Eyles, Kutub Publishers, Bombay, Rs. 2|8.**

This book was first published by Victor Gollancz in 1933. Since then it has run into eighteen editions in Britain alone! This fact itself is a sufficient tribute to its value as a handbook for both men and women. It treats the subject in a truly commonsense manner. It removes sex from the plains of mystery and obscenity and discusses it in a rational, comprehensive and comprehensible manner. It gives a number of valuable tips to the newlyweds, which will make their married life happy. The chapter "Problems of Married Life" will be of immense help in smoothing out the many psychological and temperamental wrinkles, which are the inevitable concomitants of matrimony. Similarly the last chapter "Some Puzzles and Misconceptions" will clear many popular fallacies.

This is the first Indian edition of this book and it is assured of a good reception. It can be safely recommended to every young person seeking enlightenment on such a vital problem.

H. P.

# Is Nehru Your Neighbour?

**NEHRU, YOUR NEIGHBOUR, Edited by P. D. Tandon, Signet Press, Calcutta. Rs. 7|8.**

In his Foreword Gandhiji calls this book "an effective collection made by Shri P. D. Tandon out of numerous writings of numerous admirers of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru." "Effective" it certainly is considering that a host of famous and not-so-famous figures have directly or indirectly contributed to it.

Among the former may be mentioned Rabindranath Tagore and Madame Chiang Kai-Shek, while among the latter are a number of persons who have come in intimate contact with Nehru and can thus throw interesting sidelights on his manysided personality. Few aspects of Jawaharlal's career remain undiscussed in these pages and the editor has appropriately added the pen-picture of Nehru by Nehru himself which appeared under the pseudonym "Chanakya" in the Modern Review some years ago.

Among the major attractions of the book is a portrait gallery. Many of the pictures are published here for the first time and they certainly enhance the value of the book; which is beautifully got up.

The editor has selected a novel—but hardly appropriate—title for the book. The justification he has given for the quaint nomenclature is hardly convincing for Nehru in spite of all his frankness, is an elusive and even enigmatic personality. He is the darling of the crowd, but he is hardly of the crowd. You may be having an intimate conversation with him, yet still one can espy at times a far-away look in his eyes. He has himself confessed in his autobiography that he sometimes has baffled himself and the split personalities of Nehru—of the dreamer lying in the empyrean and of the practical man lost in the sordid realities of politics—must themselves be hardly good neighbours!

The present reviewer at any rate would hardly feel comfortable with Nehru as a next-door resident. He hates to see the clay feet of highsouled persons like Jawaharlal—for, alas, there cannot be souls without feet!

N. J.

## Synthetic Chaos

**NIRMAL AND OTHER POEMS: The Rose and the Fire by Sadanand Bhatkal, the Popular Book Depot, Bombay 7, pp. 32, Rs. 7|8, 1946.**

Here are ten poems written in varying moods and produced in an excellent format, with telling sketches and studies in colour, which heighten the mere material value of the book.

Mr. Bhatkal has already dared into print, having published two books, one of which won him warm praise from men like Sir Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan.

In his Foreword Dr. Iyengar calls this volume—a young man's maiden adventure into the realms of golden poesy—'half a challenge and half a promise.' This reviewer sincerely believes it to be an indifferent promise, albeit of something worth while to emerge in the future.

Most of the poems seem to be written 'a la verse libre' but the essence of the latter, a subtle rhythm and some recurring melodic pattern, these are are lacking in many of them. One gets the impression again and again that there is a chaos in the writer's mind, and perhaps in his soul, too, that primeval urge for creation for breaking the chains of pedestrian, commonplace reality by some means, indeed by any means.

Here is an example:

"The burdens that god discarded as too grave, man sustains them all. I will share the drink-relish of the rough sea—both the pride of the god smooth soap-bubbles and the storm-of beauty. Paint popular, folk, inspired rustic people's art—as well sketch scholarly, cultured, cultivated, academic, intellectual art."

Such passages are altogether unintelligible to this reviewer and, he believes, perhaps even to the esoteric class of readers of poetry. This element of deliberate or unconscious obscurity has been the bane of much verse written today and unless this initial stile is negotiated, it is not easy to perceive the social implication, the "criticism of life."

"Nirmal and Other Poems" may be looked upon as a symbol of an inner chaos in Mr. Sadanand Bhatkal; it may well give birth to a dancing star.

—"CRITICUS."

## WOMEN WRITERS ON IQBAL

**IQBAL KHWATEEN KI NAZAR MEN. Compiled by Yakta Amrohwi. Can be had from the Office of the Ataliq-e-Angrezi, Kalan Mahal, Delhi. Crown 8vo. Pp. 260. Price: Rs. 3-8-0.**

This is a collection of about 22 articles written by various women writers in which they have given expression to their views on the life and teachings of Iqbal. Only one or two writers have dealt with the views of Iqbal on women and in some respects they have disagreed with him. But all others have paid fitting tributes to the memory of the great poet. Among he writers there are non-Muslims as well.

The book contains much overlapping and this is because the articles were not pre-planned. The editing is also faulty; even the proofs have not been properly read. These things have marred the beauty of a work which is otherwise unique in its conception. A little more attention would have made the work more valuable than is the case now.

The general get-up, similarly, could have been made better.

In spite of these faults we appreciate the book because the idea underlying the same is praiseworthy.

Z. A. BARNI.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

The Balkan-ji-Bari sent a message of Greetings and Good Wishes to Mrs. Vijayalaxmi Pandit on her proceeding to the U.S.S.R. as Ambassador and Representative of our Country, and has requested her to put it in touch with the Children's Organisations in that Country and to let them have cordial relationships with this premier Children's Organisation of our Country. The Balkan-ji-Bari has wished her a happy journey to and a very happy time in the U. S. S. R.

At the last meeting of the Governing Council held at the Civil Secretariat, under the presidentship of Premier B. G. Kher, the following were enrolled in the All-India Balkan-ji-Bari. Patron—Shri Parmanand Sujnomal (Rs. 1,000/-); Donor—Dr. (Mrs.) Gulabanoo M. H. Premji (Rs. 500/-); Sympathisers—Shrimati Saraladevi Sarabai, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Mrs. Zarina Ebrahim Currimbhoy, Mr. Ranchhoddas Manchharam, Mr. Mohamed Husein Hashan Premji, Mr. P. B. Chandwani, Mr. Abid Ali Jaferbhai, Mr. C. T. Shah, Mr. S. P. Nadkarni and Mrs. Ammu Swaminadhan.

With reference to the Circular issued by the National Headquarters on March 5, no Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari or Balkan-ji-Bari Unit has sent its Rules and Regulations for approval to the Governing Council of the All-India Balkan-ji-Bari so far. The Provincial and the would-be Provincial Balkan-ji-Baris as well as the Balkan-ji-Bari Units are, therefore, requested to expedite the matter.

15th October, 1947 has been fixed as the date by which the elections of Balkan-ji-Bari Units must be over, instead of 30th August 1947 mentioned previously, as 30th September is the last day for Membership enrolments according to the Constitution. Similarly 20th November 1947 has been fixed for the elections of the Provincial Balkan-ji-Baris instead of 24th September 1947. The last day for communicating the results of elections to the General Secretary of the All-India Balkan-ji-Bari will now be 30th November 1947 instead of 30th September 1947. The Provincial and the would-be Provincial Balkan-ji-Baris as well as the Balkan-ji-Bari Units are requested kindly to see that the above programme is properly and strictly carried out.

It is proposed to call the next General Meeting of the All-India Balkan-ji-Bari during the next Christmas holidays and the Provincial and the would-be Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari are requested to send their invitations for the purpose as early as possible, to decide the matter finally.

Shri S. R. Bharatiya, Organising Secretary, Seva Samiti, Allahabad, was on a visit to Bombay recently. He has already been taking interest in the Balkan-ji-Bari activities and visited here the Khar Balkan-ji-Bari Unit. In his lively talk to children on the occasion, he told them to prepare themselves for the future citizenship and leadership by becoming healthy and strong.

Rajya Ratna Pratapraj G. Mehta of Jaipur also visited the Khar Balkan-ji-Bari and gave to the Children a demonstration of the Auto-Education Game and other Scientific Toys. He enrolled himself as a Sympathiser of the All-India Balkan-ji-Bari by paying Rs. 100/-.

Matunga Balkan-ji-Bari has restarted its activities and its meetings are held regularly at the B. J. Children's Home Hall every Sunday at 9 A.M. At present, due to the Monsoon, indoor activities, such as story-telling, songs, plays, garbas, etc., are conducted. The Home and the Balkan-ji-Bari Children take a keen interest in these activities.

Karachi Gadi Khata Balkan-ji-Bari went on an excursion to Malir and the Bunder Road Extension Balkan-ji-Bari on a Picnic at Clifton.

The Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari is thinking of holding a full-day Workers' Picnic and Meeting, and will be issuing full particulars in this connection shortly.

The long-felt want of a Manual for the Balkan-ji-Bari Workers has at last been prepared, and is ready for sale. The book contains fifty plus four cover pages, and is full of all the necessary information that a Balkan-ji-Bari Worker should have about the Organisation and its work. Within its pages will be found a short history of the Movement, Memorandum of Association, Rules and Regulations, "Work of the Balkan-ji-Bari", by Premier B. G. Kher, President of the Association, "Hints to Balkan-ji-Bari Worker", by Shri Shewak Bhojraj, Organiser, suggestions regarding books for Workers and subjects for their talks, lectures and discussions, Charter of the Indian Children's Rights, and all other necessary information, including some photographs, illustrating the Bari's activities. The book is priced at Eight Annas only, and may be obtained from the General Secretary, Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari, Soonawalla Building, 2nd Floor, 59, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

In the Great Brotherhood of the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh, all boys and girls upto eighteen years age can join as Primary or Companion Members. Please send for the full particulars and enrolment forms, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing nine pies stamps for postage, from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21, who will always be glad to receive letters from you. Cheerio!

**Balkan-ji-Bari Children at a Beutiful Sport.**

All Good Wishes from
your Loving,
Dada

"Gulistan"
Khar - Bombay 21

**These brothers (left) prepared the meals which all (right) sat down to eat together at the Picnic.**

## Let us talk it over —

Of late, I see the lady in the house opposite cultivating a new hobby in her life.

She has been there for the last few years, with her small, plumpy daughter and a maid who beggars description. My admiration for the lady was due to her patience with the maid who almost resembled the picture of a witch in old story books of horror and terror. One day, I found that the maid had after all played the vanishing trick. In her place had come two cheeky looking 'chokras' who between themselves gave the creeps to their mistress. As a result, the house resounded with the noise of flying pots and pans.

The lady had become restive in spite of the riches brought in by the prospering husband. Soon after, there began to crawl about another baby-boy in the house and it was then that a complete change came about in the lady's haughty temperament. It gave me quite a jolt to see her take kindly towards a stray visitor in rags, who came to her door-step with his rusty, broken bowl. She would not try to get rid of the wretched creature by throwing at him a copper coin or a torn garment, as most of us are inclined to do. Instead, she would ask him to wait for a while then pull out from a bunch of notes a crackling, brand new one rupee note, put it in the tiny palm of her son and then release it from the balcony towards the beggar standing below. I cannot say whether this act of charity was marked for a particular day of the week. I am, however, surprised to see it being enacted week after week, to this date

* * *

So, now when I think about it, I wonder if it is not a fulfilment of the contract (!)—"navas" as they call it in the language of Hindu rituals—to the almighty God who has blessed the lady with a son. Surely, hers is an enlightened way of honouring the holy contract which usually fills the pockets of the temple priest, who, priding in his accidental 'high' birth, looks down upon his fellow creatures and makes travesty of all that is best and noble in religion!! After all, the priest acts as an intermediary between the humble worshipper and the gods on high and it is but natural that he should try to reap the maximum profit while executing the 'holy contract'!

On the other hand, there seems more piety and faith in the way our lady is doing it. That way comes real happiness to the poor recipient and the giver who feels she has done her duty towards the needy creatures. In such acts of charity we subconsciously try to cleanse our conscience. And I ask you, is there a greater joy than the one that comes from having a clear conscience?

Ah! but before answering my question you point at me an accusing finger, don't you? Because, all that I have said so far goes to uphold the practice of alms-giving which ultimately encourages the profession of begging! But that is another matter and I shall take it up some other time.

* * *

The Bombay Presidency Women's Council have started a Monsoon Lecture series on matters of civic importance. Men and women who are authorities in the special subjects are scheduled to speak twice in the week.

Here's a golden opportunity for us to know what we can do in this less pretentious field. Let not our inexperience deter us from demanding our rightful share in running our civic life. We know what men, with their academic knowledge and experience have achieved during the past 60 years of their services as city fathers. They have made a mess of our housing programme and water supply. We must take a lesson from their mistakes, but we must also be wary of the planning mania which is getting a hold of us.

That reminds me of the plan our Sheriff had for raising a Women's Civic Corps. Or has it died of the planning pangs?

—Leela.

# THEY SPEAK TO ME OF LOVE

BY PHILLIPA GREET

**Most girl secretaries either fall in love with their boss or think him the silliest thing in trousers.**

**All in a nice way, you understand....**

But I'm a girl who finds this difficult—for I have a new boss every day. I am a visiting secretary. Hired out from a central agency at so much the hour or day. (Working for some men I often cannot decide which is longer!) I am dictated mainly by businessmen, authors, and politicians visiting London, or without enough work for a regular secretary.

So far I've never fallen into any crook stuff for my agency puts prospective clients through a phychological sieve if they ask for a girl to do work in a private house. They don't dare leave it to heaven to help the "workin' gal." Not these days.

### *Great Larks*

But there have been several jobs that were great larks while they lasted.

One time I was hired in a hurry—to be welcomed by a tall blond boss who was talking rapidly. It would have taken my speediest shorthand to keep pace with him—if I'd understood his language.

Not until an Englishman, who had arranged my visit, turned up, did I solve the mystery. The tall stranger was a Norwegian who spoke no other language. His English friend's face turned a fascinating red when he realised what his hurry had let us in for.

But I did very well out of the mistake. Instead of taking dictation I was escorted out to a lunch of all-Norwegian dishes, while the Englishman went off to engage another secretary who could understand Norse.

So that time I was happy although not knowing what the "boss" was saying. At other times I've realised only too well what they say. And in one memorable case, what was done as well.

For this client was a playwright who lived the scenes as he dictated them. Not merely striding about waving his arms—that is quite common among these creative writers—but he lived 'em to the limit. As it is all in the day's work, from nine to five, I put up with finding myself in the positions of the wronged wife, the false friend, and even the comic butler.

### *Too Much Of A Strain*

In turn, I was beseeched, threatened, and laughed at.

One moment the playwright would be shaking his fist at me, and next, down on his knees swearing he loved me more than anyone in the world.

But it was too much of a strain when he closed in to dictate his hero's last words as he strangled the wife.

Me being on the wife's receiving end!

My neck still twists when I think of it....

On the other hand most authors who've employed me have been solid on Romance. I've made the transcribing of literary work one of my specialities. But Romance! Many a time I've wondered whether they were still dictating as they poured out their love without limit. Honestly.

**They have, at different times, spoken to me of love in every possible shade of meaning and innuendo.**

**Had they been serious, it would have been my said duty to cut them short and report them to my agency.**

### *Ah ..... Um.....*

But it is often funny when an author, in the middle of a passionate passage, will pause to ask coldly, "Is that three-thousand words, Miss? Yes? Then I have another two hundred to do". And off he'll start again for just that amount of purple passion.

One man who specializes in highly sentimental fiction makes me blush regularly with his ready words of love.

But one old gentleman was just the opposite. Sitting awfully upright at his desk most of his words seemed to be, "Umm....let me see....ah....No, that will not do. Umm....ah.. .in the first place....ah....um...."

So it went on. With all the "Ums" and "ahs" and directions to erase he must have found my finished work an expensive day at thirty shillings.

### *Nervous Dictators*

Many men are frightfully nervous when they first begin dictating. I've found that the best way to make them forget my presence is to sit absolutely quiet—even when my nose tickles like mad. Within a week or so most of them get ovet those 'nerves' and take no more notice of me than if I were a piece of furniture.

Which, although ideal, is not usually the way a girl prefers it.

As I said before, I have never been connected with anything criminal while on this job of visiting secretary, but several times I have been hired for effect. In most of these cases the 'boss' gives me some tedious work to copy, passing me off to callers in a very lordly way as, "my secretary"!

One man actually got a job through me. He had nothing at all for me to do when I arrived. "Just look busy," he said nervously.

I took the opportunity to answer several weeks of back correspondence and birthday greetings while a pompous business man paid a visit. I heard my client telling the tale of his achievements and "my secretary" cropped up at least ten times.

### *Man-To-Man Level*

From being over-bearing the business man climbed down to man-to-man level. "If you could manage to join me at the beginning of next month" I heard him say.

Later my client called me an angel, gave me ten bob above the agency fee, and asked me if I'd like a permanent post as his business secretary.

But not me. No thank you. Tied to one boss or one office would take half the fun from my career. Where else would I have the odd experience of trying to please two bosses?

There were two politicians who had to share an office. They agreed also to share my time. One started off a speech—then the other joined in disagreeing.

It ended with both arguing hot-temperedly. When they'd exhausted themselves, one turned to me as I sat quietly in the background, and said, "I hope you got all that down, Miss. It contained some of the best things I ever said."

## BEAUTY BREVITIES

**PERSISTENT BLACKHEADS:**

It's wise to look first, here, for some slight internal disorder. Scrupulous attention to "inner cleanliness" should be the first step, and generous drinks of barley water should be taken to cleanse the kidneys thoroughly too. Best local treatment is gentle friction every time you wash. Use warm water, plenty of soap, and a finishing rinse in cold water at least twice a day.

**PIMPLES:**

Need for a regular laxative shown here! Pimples are a sign that the bloodstream is trying to throw off impurites not eliminated by other means. A course of yeast tablets might serve as a good general tonic.

**MASSAGING THE SCALP**

With finger tips of both hands, press firmly on the scalp and work in little circles. Don't slide the fingers, over the skin—make the skin move too. If your scalp is in a healthy condition it should move quite freely over the bone structure of your head. Start always from the outer edges of the hair and work towards the crown—and don't neglect the back. The scalp doesn't move so freely here, but needs massage just as much as the front

## WOMEN'S PAGE

## Ambassador, Sheriff And Friend

**Photo taken on the occasion of the party given by Mithan Lam, Sheriff of Bombay, (centre) to Vijayalaxmi Pandit, Ambassador-designate to Russia, during he latter's recent visit to this city. Whatever the topic of discussion they seem to be deeply engrossed in it.**

# ART NOTES & COMMENTS

BY D. G. VYAS

***Reorganisation of Art—Task Before Government—Wanted Appreciation Of Tradition—Importance Of Hereditary Artists,—How To render Soordas?—Art In Realm of ignorance—Historical On The Wrong Track***

Indian Art has survived an unprecedented crisis under the foreign rule. Now it should not be a victim to political philistinism under the popular regime. With independence being as certain as sunrise, the popular Government should acknowledge national reconstruction as one of its immediate obligations and should include art as one of the main items in the programme of reconstruction. The new constitution, in all its details, is being forged out at New Delhi, but the trend of events does not hold out hopes of better treatment to art in near future.

## *No Art Yet!*

The United Press gives the news that the First All-India Literary Conference will be held at New Delhi towards the end of August and that the same will be attended by a few members of the Central Government and other prominent leaders. The Conference will be convened with the objects of bringing scholars from all the provinces on a common platform and of establishing a central organisation. A parallel movement is needed under the auspices of the Government to raise art to the level of literature and to bring artists—modern and traditional—of the various provinces and states together on a common platform.

The vestiges of the distinctive character of Indian culture will fade away from its classic pattern, if the protagonists of the movement for the cultural regeneration of the country will continue to be obstinate in their indifference to art. Political freedom should initiate true renaissance in art and literature and also the process of reunion of both. Music, dance and other arts are far behind the times in their expression, because literature has chosen isolation and also failed to minister to the needs of art. The projected literary conference should find out from the past how literature stood in relation to art and should, then, frame its programmes for the future.

## *On The Wrong Track*

India's own rulers will, as they are to-day, be drawn mostly from the rank of politicians. Since politicians generally evince scanty interest in art, they will very likely be misled when, in the capacity of rulers, they will be called upon to deal with art; and some of them are being misled by the self-styled connoisseur—advisers in their circles or by the departmental officials. The boosting of the "Discovery of India" ballet, the organisation of the Indian section of the U.N.E.S.C.O. exhibition at Paris and the appointment of the India Committee and selection panels for the Royal Academy's exhibition of Indian art will suffice to show how politician-rulers are approaching the problem of art.

As a tutelage of the All-India Radio, music has long been under the control of the Central Government, but in spite of that it has, in the case of its North Indian school, receded from its high classical standards and has almost settled down to a variety favoured by the radio-officials. Money is lavishly spent on half-baked amateurs, and light singers, but no portion of it is earmarked for the musicians who have held Alap, Dhruvapad and the best of the Khyal technique as a sacred trust. The music policy pursued by the radio-officials has been a subject of a bitter and protracted controversy. The representatives of the Central Government will attend and take interest in the literary conference, but they have not yet realised the urgency of convening a conference of musicians and music scholars of all the schools for consultation as an indispensable preliminary to the formulation of a sound music policy.

## *Role Of Tradition*

The reorganisation of various arts is, no doubt, a colossal task, but it is a vital national necessity and, therefore, needs to be promptly approached and thoroughly accomplished. India has a distinctive tradition which should be the foundation for reorganisation. The first stage in the approach to any Indian art should, therefore, be resuscitation of the tradition. Museums cannot instil new life in the tradition if the artists and craftsmen who are its custodians are allowed to go to rack and ruin. Academies of dance and music will fail to capture even the shadow of the tradition if the same has perished with hereditary masters before they are founded.

The beginning has to be made with the recognition of hereditary masters and craftsmen as the living repositories of the tradition. Arts, to be Indian, must retain the spirit of the tradition and their distinctive classical technique. The fulfilment of these conditions demands that hereditary exponents of arts like dance and music should be recognised as authentic teachers and should be considered worthy of patronage by the Government and cultural and educational institutions.

## *Persecution Of Gurus*

But the revivalistic movement has introduced the absurd principle of snatching away the tradition from the safer hands of its old custodians and then discarding the latter as professionals unworthy of any patronage or social distinction. In its fold has sprung a new order of artistes who, in not a few cases, are half-baked amateurs and polished semi-professionals. Such revivalist-artistes have managed to pass as authoritative exponents in spite of their insufficient training and have, moreover, encroached upon the legitimate field of the hereditary masters. The retrogression of the high technique noticed in the so-called current trends of art is the direct consequence of the disregard of the high authorities.

The National Government should not put its seal of approval on the invidious distinctions of artists such as the educated and the so-called uneducated. Those in charge of art should exercise extreme caution in accepting the guidance from advisers and opinions of the departmental officials. The world of art extends far beyond the fashionable coteries of educated artists and their publicity-agents. The Government should explore the unexplored regions of this world and should make a bold approach to art by reclaiming hereditary masters and encouraging them to contribute their maximum to reorganisation.

## *Master-to-Pupil System*

The Italian Constituent Assembly has accepted, in the bill for the new constitution, the principle of free education in art and science and of offering encouragement to private persons to open schools and similar institutions. Direct encouragement to artists in this manner will be conducive to the increased efficiency of art-education. The master-to-pupil system of education has yielded the best and highest in art and literature in this country. The Government should consider the desirability of reverting to this system especially in the case of art and should undertake all the financial responsibilities entailed by it.

The Government should select accredited hereditary exponents of music and dance of different classical schools and should sanction liberal allowances and provide all facilities to them to teach art under official supervision. Each of such exponents should be allotted a group of gifted students and should be asked to teach art to them free of charge and for a period needed for thorough training in every individual case. Students should, if necessary, be also encouraged with scholarships to stick on to their masters in order to receive full training. The master-to-pupil system, if worked out on such lines, will ensure propagation of music, dance and other arts of high authentic standards. Hereditary masters and craftsmen should be to the fore-front of every plan of reorganisation. Politician-rulers should do to them the justice that was denied to them by the revivalists.

## *Treatment To Soordas*

When musicians in the South render compositions of an old master like Thyagaraja, Dikshitar or Shyamashastri, they, out of respect to him do their utmost to approximate to his style and standards. At the same time they are widely awake to the possibilities of criticism from the informed section of the audience. Compositions of the old masters in the South rank as high music, because musicians and music-lovers have prized them as a precious legacy.

In the North the state of affairs is quite the opposite. One not infrequently comes across an item 'Soordas bhajan" on the music programmes of the All India Radio. The item is assigned either to the A.I.R. artistes or to the vocalists patronised by the Radio. Among the latter happen to be at times a few high-brows, but the Soordas song turns out to be an additional note in the boring cacophony of film songs, bhavageets and garbas.

## *Not A Street Singer*

Do all those vocalists who treat Soordas as a composer of singer of bhajans know who he was? Do they know the school to which he belonged and the style of singing, tones and talas which were considered as standards in his age? No satisfactory reply should be expected from those who are led to believe that music was revealed to them by a few executants in the twentieth century and that songs of Soordas were first time set to music by one or two among the latter.

The uninformed and ignorant among the executants of today should note that Soordas was a great music-maker having a vast bulk of compositions to his credit and not a mendicant street singer roving from house ao house in expectation of alms. If the tunes in which he has composed his songs have undergone changes in their structures with the passage of time, talas have remained constant and evidences of the authenticity of the style of singing are available today; and yet the Soordas items are rendered in the bhajan style by those who call themselves "musicians." Hands off Soordas!—if you are incapable of doing justice to him.

## *Outcome Of Ignorance*

While declaring open the new library of the Association of Indian Culture at Bangalore on July 18, Sir J. C. Ghosh recalled that in ancient days culture and civilisation had flown from India to western countries. Proceeding he expressed regret that Indans themselves have failed to understand the rich heritage of their ancient culture. What Cir J. C. Ghosh said is perfectly true, but few people will accept it as such.

The ignorance, on the part of Indians, of the rich heritage of their ancient culture, is solely responsible for the retrogression of the best and highest in arts and for the popularisation of monstrosities, travesties and imitations as creative work. It is, in the like manner, responsible for the growing evil of the worship of false gods and for indifference to real masters. In order to re-assert herself as a nation with distinctive culture, India must revive the highest in her arts with the attainment of independence. Art, however, seems to be a difficult problem for solution in the hands of those who have never given any thought to it in their preoccupations with politics.

## *Education In History*

Mahatma Gandhi is reported to have expressed considerable interest in a memorandum submitted to him during his visit to Sodepur by Dr. C. C. Dasgupta in connection with the preservation of historical monuments and manuscripts and with historical studies in independent India. Dr. Dasgupta who is known to be an Indian historian and archaeologist has drawn the attention of Gandhiji to a neglected question at the right moment.

Historical monuments and manuscripts especially the illustrated among them have historical as well as artistic values, and when they are correlated to the syllabus of history in schools and colleges, the students should be able to appreciate their artistic values. The knowledge of the phases of the art-tradition and cultural trends of various periods is essential to the understanding of history in its proper perspective. Mechanical correlation will not enable students to appreciate art. Systematic grounding in art should be a compulsory subject in the curriculum of general education from its very primary stage.

Dr. Dasgupta has suggested that proper arrangements should be made for the study of history of other countries with the help of original sources and that a number of museums of foreign antiquities should be established in India. Indians should first study full history of their own country in its social, political and artistic aspects. The establishment of museums of Indian antiquities in a sufficient number is an immediate necessity. For the study of history of other countries with the help of antiquities, students should have some training in appreciation of the arts of those countries. The suggestion made by Dr. Dasgupta should be considered after the house is put in order.

## A Village Scene

*al Design by Laxman Pai*

# The LAST PAGE

Conducted by CHRONICLER

**In the beehive that is the Central Secretariat in New Delhi, there are several thousand rooms in which work Honourable Members, Secretaries of departments, Joint Secretaries, Deputy Secretaries, Under-Secretaries, Directors and Deputy Directors, Superintendents, Head Clerks and Clerks.**

**Between them they deal with thousands and thousands and thousands of letters, applications for this and that, reports, drafts, circulars, every day. To accommodate these millions of documents, they have several hundred thousands of files and an intricate system of docketing, indexing and storing them in pigeon-holes and cupboards and almirahs.**

*

## *Dead—One Letter And 600 People!*

A letter arrives at the Secretariat from a thousand miles away—from Bombay or Calcutta or Chittagong or Karachi. It is opened by a clerk, then submitted to a Superintendent, who takes it to an Assistant Director or, may be, a Deputy Secretary. It is one letter in a pile of, perhaps, a hundred other letters. It represents one little problem in the welter of so many more important, more urgent, problems. And so it is buffeted and tossed about on the waves of bureaucratic procedure, for days, for weeks, for months, for years. Then it is filed. Then it is forgotten. It is dead. It is not realised, however, that with it six hundred people may also be dead!

One such letter arrived in the Central Secretariat on the third day of May. The sorter in the General Post Office who threw it in the huge pile of Secretariat letters, the other sorter who placed it in the pigeon-hole marked "P & T", the Window Delivery Clerck who handed it, along with a big bunch of letters and packets and papers, to the uniformed "chaprasi" from the office of the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs—none of them could have any premonition about that letter. They did not even bother to look at its postmark. If they had, they would have known it came from Bombay. The Clerk who opened that morning's mail casually tore open the envelope, cast one glance at the letter heading —Bombay Steam Navigation Company—and dumped it in the pile to his left. The Superintendent who dealt with that pile came upon that letter, cast his trained eye on the contents, noted that it had something to do with permission to instal a radio on a small coastal steamer called RAMDAS, then put it among "pending papers." It wouldn't hurt any one if the installation of a radio on that obscure and insignificant ship was delayed by another day. Well, it did. It cost six hundred lives. But we are anticipating our story.....

*

## *Filed!*

The letter went up, the letter went down, various officials scribbled their initials on it, the relevant sections of the Indian Wireless Telegraph Rules were consulted and quoted in appendices attached to the letter, so that soon the letter became a file. But still no action was taken on it, it was kept pending, under consideration, expert opinion was invited to report on it. It went from room to room, out of paper baskets marked "IN" into baskets marked "OUT", and everywhere it was delayed for days some time for weeks.....

Meanwhile the S. S. RAMDAS continued to ply between Bombay and Rewas without a wireless connecting it with the ports on either side.

On twenty-ninth May another letter arrived in New Delhi, was duly delivered to the office of the Director-General of Posts and Telegraph. It was a reminder from the Bombay Steam Navigation Company. The officer who dealt with it called for the relevant file and had this letter also put in. Then the file was again on its crazy, lazy, way round and round the Secretariat.

Came the third of June and the announcement that India was to be divided. New Delhi was struck with partitions which paralysed all regular routine work. From Honourable Members down to the merest clerks, every one in the Secretariat had but one thought,the splitting up of the age-old administration. In every office, in every room, sometimes working on the same tables, were clerks who had worked together for years but now one was packing up his bags for Karachi, while the other saw chances of quicker promotion in Partition and awaited his colleague's departure. In all this excitement no one had any time or inclination to attend to such a minor affair as the setting up of a wireless transmitter on a small coastal steamer named RAMDAS.

With July came the monsoon clouds at last and the Steamship Company officials, scanning the skies, felt a little uneasy, dashed off another reminder to the P & T in New Delhi.

The letter was delivered to the D.G. of the P. & T. on fourteenth July, and in course of time, was duly filed. As the file tself had not yet completed its wanderings, no reply to any of the three letters was considered necessary. After all it couldn't hurt any one (except, of course, as it happened, the six hundred people who lost their lives!) if the matter was kept pending and under consideration for another few days, weeks or months. What is a year or so, after all. in the life of a secretariat file?

*

## *"Just Like A Cork"*

The 406-ton RAMDAS continued to ply its usual route, chugging along without wireless. By now the belated monsoon had burst over Bombay, the sea had become distinctly rougher, and the little craft found it increasingly difficult to cope with stormy weather. It was by no means a sturdy vessel and with a draft of only seven feet, as a naval officer who had manned it when it was requisitioned by the navy put it, "It was just like a cork ....we were always afraid to take the vessel out into the deep sea during the stormy weather." But business is business and the executives of the steamship company were not afraid to send out the vessel, day after day, loaded with passengers far beyond its capacity.

When the seventeenth of July dawned over Bombay, the weather, if not exactly stormy, was not very reassuring, either. On the previous evening there had been a severe gale which had uprooted many trees and even on the seventeenth morning the sky was overcast with low and grey clouds, while the steady drizzle was being blown about by a wind that certainly was not a pleasant morning breeze.

It was in this weather that over seven hundred passengers stepped on the decks of S.S. RAMDAS that morning, at the ferry wharf. They had arrived before dawn, after trudging on foot through the rain; some had stayed in the waiting shed overnight. Most of them had done this Bombay to Rewas trip many times over—it was only a cross-harbour run that took hardly two hours—and had no premonition of disaster as they stepped up on the gangplank. If anything, they looked forward to a cool morning voyage.

Crowded like cattle on the covered decks, they were a motely crowd—mostly workingmen from the coastal villages of Konkan, proceeding home for a brief holiday; Hindus and Muslims and Christians; men and women and children. In the upper class cabins there were a small number of well-to-do people also, including a Major of the Royal Engineers and his family, and a newly-married couple on their honeymoon.

They were all chatting and crowding round the tea-stall when the ship's siren sounded and the vessel put out to sea at 8-5 a.m. It was already raining down from a leaden sky that seemed to merge completely into the sea and as the steamer emerged from the shelter of the wharf, the wind-swept rain began to beat down on the starboard side. Canvas screens had been fixed on either side to keep out the rain but a gale was blowing from the sea and raindrops were blown in through the gaps left between the screens which were getting filled with wind, like sails.

The captain of the ship, Sheikh Suleman Ibrahim, a veteran of coastal navigation, felt a little uneasy as the Bombay skyline disappeared in the rain and the mist, for within a few minutes of leaving the wharf RAMDAS had begun to roll. He instructed the Chief Officer to go round the passenger decks and see to it that the passengers were evenly distributed to keep the ship on an even keel.

At 8-20 the ship was rolling even more dangerously. But in his twenty-five years experience of navigation, Suleman Ibrahim had braved even worse storms and, though things looked ominous today, he didn't think there was any real danger....But what was that?

The vessel was struck by a swell of more than ordinary intensity which tore a hole through the protective screens and set the decks awash. The rain now began to beat in fiercely through the gaping hole in the canvas. The passengers, specially the women and children who were getting almost panicky, began to run over to the other side to avoid getting wet. The Chief Officer saw this and shouted to them, "Remain where you are, or you will upset the boat". But his voice was drowned in the roar of the sea and the steady drone of the engines and the cries of women and children. And the passengers continued to rush with their belongings to the other side.

*

## *If Only There Was A Wireless.....*

The ship reeled under the blow of yet another swell. The "cork" was now bobbing up and down, already almost shrouded in huge waves which were going over it in gigantic sheets of water.

The Captain, knowing the limitations of his craft, saw serious danger ahead. Two thoughts simultaneously occurred to him, as he sent a silent prayer to the heavens above. He wondered whether the ship would hold for another forty minutes which it would take to reach Rewas. And, preparing his mind for the worst, he wished he had a wireless on board to intimate the shipping authorities both in Bombay and Rewas to stand by in case of .....

Then it came—a gigantic swell. From the bridge the Captain could se it, as if in slow motion, rising like a deep sea monster and charging his little ship with evil ferocity. Struck on the starboard side, RAMDAS listed like a helpless drunkard on the port side and never recovered its balance. The next moment it had begun to capsize and go under.

Within the split seconds at their disposal some of the ship's crew tried to release the life-saving apparatus—belts and boats—and shouted to the passengers to catch hold of them, but in that moment of panic people were either screaming with terror or struck dumb by the spectre of death looming large over them.

Hundreds were violently flung into the open sea—a desperate struggling mass of humanity, some dying instantly of fright and shock, some drowned helplessly before they could comprehend what had happened, while others battled with the huge, angry waves for sheer survival. Some could swim and many couldn't and, in some cases, those who couldn't clung pathetically to those who could and dragged them down with them to a watery grave.

Trapped in his cabin as he smashed his way out into the water through the porthole, the Captain once again desperately wished he had a wireless transmitter on board to call for help from the port. For now he was not thinking of saving the ship but of saving the passengers.

The time was 8-45 a.m.

*Punctually as ever, at 10 a.m., the New Delhi Secretariat came to life. Armies of clerks trooped in through the various entrances, pens began to scartch and typewriters to clatter. The Burra Sahibs came a little later, took off their coats, rolled up their sleeves, told their peons to increase the speed of the electric fans, for it was a hot and sultry day.*

*In the office of the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs a clerk, searching for some papers that had been misplaced, came upon a file containing correspondence from the Bombay Steam Navigation Company requesting for permission to instal a wireless apparatus on a coastal steamer named RAMDAS. He casually turned the pages and, seeing that it had waited enough, put it in the file that was to be sent for the consideration of the officer concerned that day.....*

*

## *Mid-Atlantic, Four Miles From Bombay*

By eleven more than half the passengers of RAMDAS had gone down to the bottom of the sea along with the ship.

Some had managed to get into boats, some were clinging to rafts, some to lifebelts. But all were at the mercy of the sea that had continued to be stormy and was tossing them about in grim playfulness. Some had already helplessly drifted with the current out into the open sea. Through the rain and the mist they could all see the dim but not distant coastline of Bombay. But they had no means of sending an S.O.S. For all practical purposes they might be floundering in the Mid-Atlantic. Clinging to a raft, along with twenty-five other passengers and members of the crew, the Captain again thought with melancholy yearning about that wireless....

Out on the sea four men, two women and one boy of twelve clung to a wooden beam which was hardly big enough to keep all of them afloat. The older woman who had lost her husband and two children and seen them drown with her own eyes was hysterical and kept on shouting. "Let me die. Let me die". Two of the men, a bearded Konkani Muslim and young Christian, had to hold her by the wrists to prevent her from abandoning herself to the fatal current. But it was a difficult job, for the surging waves were sometimes throwing them yards high and sometimes sucking them into a whirlpool. Moreover, the water was oily—the oil from the engine of the sunken RAMDAS probably had come up to the surface—and it was a problem to keep one's grip firm on anything.....

*

*12 a.m. The RAMDAS RADIO file had at last reached the officer's desk. But he had no time to look through it. The immediate issue was the partition of telegraph keys and R.M.S. bags between Hindustan and Pakistan.....*

*12 a.m. More than three hours had passed since RAMDAS sank four miles from the wharfs, in full view of the Bombay skyline, but Bombay knew nothing about it. Nor did Rewas, its destination, about the same distance on the other shore, know anything about it.*

*

ONE P.M. The officer in New Delhi took up the RAMDAS file, looked at it, took up a pencil to scribble an order on the margin, then he looked at his wrist watch and put away the file. It was time for lunch.

ONE P.M. Bombay knew nothing about the RAMDAS disaster. Nor did Rewas.

ONE P.M. "Let me die", cried the hysterical old woman and, as the grip of her two companions loosened on her wrists, she was carried away to her death by a surging wave. The sturdy young Christian let go of the beam and went after her in a desperate attempt to save her. Coming up for the second time, the will to live seemed to have revived in her; she clung to him and the next moment both of them went down, sucked into a whirlpool, and were seen no more. Now there were only five people clinging to that beam.

ONE P.M. Seeing this grim drama from his raft, the Captain again thought of that wireless.....

*TWO-THIRTY P.M. The official returned from lunch, again took up the RAMDAS file. "Wireless apparatus?", he mused. But all available wireless apparatus was being partitioned between Hindustan and Pakistan. Hardly a moment to bother about a little coastal steamer. It couldn't hurt anyone if..... He put away the file.*

TWO-THIRTY P.M. The beam to which the five survivors—two Muslims and three Hindus—were clinging was suddenly "partitioned." The pressure of the water split it at its middle joint. The sudden jerk, not to mention the terrific swell that hit them like a solid wall of water threw all the five out of balance. The beam—or, rather, the two beams—slipped from their grip and was carried away. Only the boy was somehow able to catch hold of one part of it and will it was swept away from his companions. They all went down.

TWO-THIRTY-FIVE: The Captain and the survivors on his raft were picked up by a bunch.

TWO-FORTY: The news of the disaster having at last reached the other shore through a few survivors who had managed to land there, a telegram was booked at Alibag telegraph office. It read "RAMDAS drowned near Kansa rock", and was addressed to the Bombay Steam Navigation Company.

THREE-FORTY P.M. The telegram was received at the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay.

FOUR P.M. A small fleet of tiny fishing boats was heroically struggling against the tempestuous sea to save the survivors who were still drifting hither and thither on rafts and beams and lifebelts. One of the shipping boats which was returning after a more than average 'catch', found it couldn't carry with both the fish and the survivors without the risk of upturning. The fishermen calmly proceeded to throw their day's catch—nearly a ton of fish—back into the sea.

FIVE P.M. Survivors began to land at isolated spots on the Bombay coast. But the telegram which reached the Central Telegraph Office at 3-40 had not yet travelled the half a mile to

(Continued On Page 17)

# DRY ICE

*Pictures On Page 24*

*By B. F. Ferreira*

**To the common man it is something of a mystery. It is not only dry, but it never melts: it just evaporates! And it is so cold that it leaves a burning sensation!!**

**To the scientist however it is simply known as solid carbon dioxide ($CO_2$). Though it cannot displace plain ice, it possesses great advantages as a clean and convenient refrigerating agent. It will be useful in preserving and dispatching perishable goods like fruit, fish and even milk and it has thus a great future in a country like India.**

In view of the vagaries of the Indian monsoon and the dependence of rice and wheat crops on the latter, the Australian experiments to coax clouds to rain, will be watched with more than unusual interest in this country. The latest Reuter's cables show that 20 points of rain fell after clouds at 23,000 feet were "bombed" with 200 pounds of "dry ice" between Bathurst and Katoomba in New South Wales, covering an area of 30 square miles. Very few people in this country have even a vague idea of what dry ice is, its manufacture, properties, and uses besides the one just mentioned.

Prohibition or no prohibition, every votary of Bacchus will admit that there is no drink so refreshing and exhilirating as a peg of whisky and soda after the day's work. And Dr. Elworthy, a doctor in the British Army Medical Corps stationed in this country, was no exception to this rule. Finding his gas cylinders too cumbersome and heavy to carry from place to place, he hit on the novel idea of solidifying his carbon dioxide and carrying just a sufficient amount to aerate his soda water. Necessity proved to be the mother of invention, and Dr. Elworthy was so pleased with his results that he patented his idea. Thus it was that solid carbon dioxide probably found its first field of usefulness in India.

## *Commerical Obscurity*

Though discovered as far back as 1834 by Thilorier, solid carbon dioxide was destined to languish in commercial obscurity till its first commercial production in 1924. During the intervening period, its use was restricted to scientific research. Experimenters turned to it thankfully for producing low temperatures, while lecturers found in it an invaluable ally for explaining students of the phase rule, that substances can and do have boiling points colder than their freezing points.

The first commercial production of solid carbon dioxide took its cue from the laboratory method, which consisted in throttling liquid $CO_2$ to one atmosphere pressure and then hydraulically compressing the resulting white powder into cakes. This simple cycle was found too expensive and wasteful and a radical reduction in manufacturing costs had to be made to meet the growing demands of industry. To begin with, it was necessary to tap the cheapest possible source of the gas. The exit gases from alcohol plants, lime kilns, fermentation vats, carbon dioxide coming to the surface with crude oil and hydrocarbon gases, carbonisation of coke, etc., form a convenient source of supply depending of course on other external factors. The last mentioned coke or absorption process was the one usually adopted in this country but by no means the cheapest and will be described in detail.

## *The Process*

A minimum amount of excess air is passed through red hot coke, in a furnace giving a moderate amount of carbon monoxide in addition to carbon dioxide. A little excess air (or secondary air) is then admitted into this hot mixture, which is then passed through a combustion chamber lined with refractory bricks baffles. Here the carbon monoxide, hydrogen, (from the action of water vapour in the primary air and coke, on the red hot coke) and hydrogen sulphide (from the sulphur in the coke) are oxidised to carbon dioxide, water, and sulphur dioxide respectively. The resultant gases consisting principally of 13-18 per cent carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxide, hydrogen sulphide, oxygen and nitrogen are made to give up their surplus heat by raising steam which is used to drive the necessary machinery, etc. They are further cooled by scrubbing with water in a tower filled with limestone, and then completely stripped of all the sulphur dioxide by scrubbing with sodium carbonate solution. The carbon dioxide is then extracted from the remaining gases by absorption in towers containing potassium carbonate solution, or weak lye. The resulting potassium bicarbonate or strong lye after undergoing a process of heat exchange, is pumped into lye boilers, where the lye is boiled to a temperature when carbon dioxide is desorbed and enters the gas holder. The regenerated potassium carbonate or weak lye then enters the system again to repeat the process with a fresh mixture of gases.

Before entering the compressors the gas must be rid off all moisture or else liquid $CO_2$ dissolves about 0.04 per cent of water at ordinary temperatures. This water separates out at 10 CC as the hexaahydrate $CO_2$. $6H_2O$, giving endless trouble by causing chokes in the pipe lines etc. The most common drying agents in use today for removing water vapour besides freezing, are sulphuric acid, calcium chloride, silica gel, or in come cases absorbers using activiated charcoal. The machinery for solidifying the purified gas usually consists of a three-stage compression system, carbon dioxide condensers, three-stage liquid coolers, snow chambers, and auxiliaries such as mixers, intercoolers, filters etc. The main principle nvolying the change from the gaseous to the solid state consists in the reduction in presseure and cooling of the carbon dioxide below its triple point which is at —70°F. This solidifies part of the liquid into ice, the remaining is converted into gas, which is finally taken back to the first-stage mixer and reenters the system.

Briefly the process of manufacturing solid carbon dioxide is one of gas generation, purification, absorption, desorbtion, dehydration, compression, liquefaction, and solidification.

## *Advantages*

Properties: Solid carbon dioxide looks very much like compressed snow, and is sold under various trade names like Dry Ice, Drikold, Cardice, Freezite, etc. in rectangular blocks weighing about 50 pounds each, or in the form of cylinders 7 in. diameter 14 in. long weighing .25 pounds. It passes directly into gas under an external pressure of one atmosphere. The temperature at which this evaporation takes place is—78.9° C. Purity, dryness, density, texture, and refrigerating effect, are some of the important characteristics claimed by the manufacturers of the proprietary article. Unlike wet ice which is usually preserved in sawdust of doubtful hygenic value, it is free from bacterial contamination, does not melt into liquid but evaporatees slowly and completely, leaving no water, mess or residue of any kind. Because of the insulating properties of the blanket of heavy carbon dioxide surrounding it, special containers devised for the purpose show a storage loss of less than 1 per cent per day, while in special railway containers, the loss is stated to be about 1½ per cent for 24 hours.

Solid carbon dioxide can never replace wet ice in its various uses. But it does possess advantages which more than offsets its relatively high cost.

It will be seen that carbon dioxide is a clean and convenient source of low temperature for refrigeration purposes. Weight for Weight it is twice as effective for this purpose as water ice, and that most of it is available at a temperature more than 140° F. lower than ice. Considered on a volume basis the greater density of carbon dioxide gives it nearly three times the refrigerating effect of ice. Further $CO_2$ is a very bad conductor of heat. As the ice block evaporates an insulated cold envelope of the gas is formed all round. The ice thus vaporises only as this sheath of $CO_2$ is rendered inoperative by the absorption of heat in the performance of useful refrigeration.

## *Keeps Better*

These physical facts alone would not permit effective competition for commercial refrigeration business with ordinary dry ice. Since solid carbon dioxide is much cleaner to deal with than wet ice, it can be mixed in intimate contact with foodstuffs. On account of its thermal capacity it possesses economical advantages in the transportation of certain materials. Pork, fish, poultry, milk, butter, cheese, eggs, and various other fatty materials, have been successfully handled over large distances with the greatest satisfaction to the consumers. Corosive brine drippings are absent, thermostatic control is readily installed, the high density of $CO_2$ vapour provides natural circulation, and there is no danger of fire hazard. Last but not the least owing to its bactericidal action, foodstuffs etc., do not decay as fast in an atmosphere of carbon dioxide as they do in air at the same temperature.

An application of the above facts can be gauged from the following figures of sales in America. The first pound of solid carbon dioxide for commercial refrigerating purposes was sold in 1925. In four years the production rose to 15,000 tons and in 1933 it shot up to 80,000 tons and to date it is well over the 100,000 mark. The ice-cream industry consumes the greatest bulk of the sales. For example where before 1000 pounds of ice and 200 to 250 pounds of salt per day were required to refrigerate a truck capable of carrying 500 gallons of ice-cream, the same load can be carried more efficiently in trucks using only 60 pounds per day of solid carbon dioxide.

Solid carbon dioxide is rapidly replacing the liquid form contained in steel cylinders used for carbonating mineral waters, since owing to the absence of a heavy container necessary for the liquid, a great saving is effected in capital, transport charges and labour costs. The blocks of dry ice received in a light package, are placed in a high pressure container called a liquefier or converter, and heated with steam or hot water, when the gas is evolved under pressure.

Discovery of new and countless industrial uses like the Australian one mentioned in the beginning, and extension of existing ones have opened up vast and varied markets for solid carbon dioxide. During the last few years it has become a valuable indus-

(Continued on Page 24)

# The ABC's Of Politics

*By Dow Richardson*

**A is Aspirin. Have it near ..**
**When politicians view with fear.**

**B is Ballot, to have and hold**
**When you are 21 years old.**

**C is Candidate, before election**
**The nearest yet to sweet perfection.**

**D is Delegate, in a buzz**
**(He votes the way the Chairman does).**

**E's Electorate, of whose pure**
**And simple will none can be sure.**

**F is Friends, by whose urging one**
**And all were finally forced to run.**

**G is Gallup—and great his role:**
**A household word from poll to poll.**

**H? Hotel—smoke-filled—where late**
**The party bosses nominate.**

**I's Insurgent, a frisky colt,**
**Who may or may not choose to bolt.**

**J is Junkets—do you con them?**
**Election speakers go upon them.**

**K is Kin (and quite a list),**
**And thus we have the nepotist.**

**L is Loser—shed no tears:**
**He'll be back in four more years.**

**M's Majority, that sweet stuff of**
**Which no hopeful gets enough of.**

**N's Nomination, an essential**
**To aspirations Presidential.**

**O is for Office, if you please,**
**Where the work is done by deputies.**

**P is Precinct Committeeman**
**(Never a particularly witty man).**

**Q is Quidnunc, who grinds his grist—**
**Called today a columnist. .. .. ....**

**R is Recount, exposing sin,**
**Which puts in Out and leaves out In.**

**S is Stump (excuse the yawn)**
**They always say the speaker's on.**

**T is Ticket (also slate);**
**Some, like liquor, take it straight.**

**U is Upset. Victims of it**
**Hardly ever rise above it.**

**V's for Voter, a curious bird,**
**Or Vacant Lot where he's registered.**

**W's Wind, in which straws show**
**How the voting's apt to go.**

**X? The mightiest mark of all,**
**By which the parties stand or fall.**

**Y is Yes-Man. You may detect.**
**Him always by the Man-Elect.**

**Z is Zany, the one who sticks**
**For very long in politics!**

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

Dry Ice blocks being sawn into bricks with an electrical cutter.

# See Article On Back Page

(Continued from page 23)

trial tool and is employed in varied manufacturing processes and by diverse professions. The last war in particular gave the greatest fillip to its uses and their variety and amazing novelty beggars description.

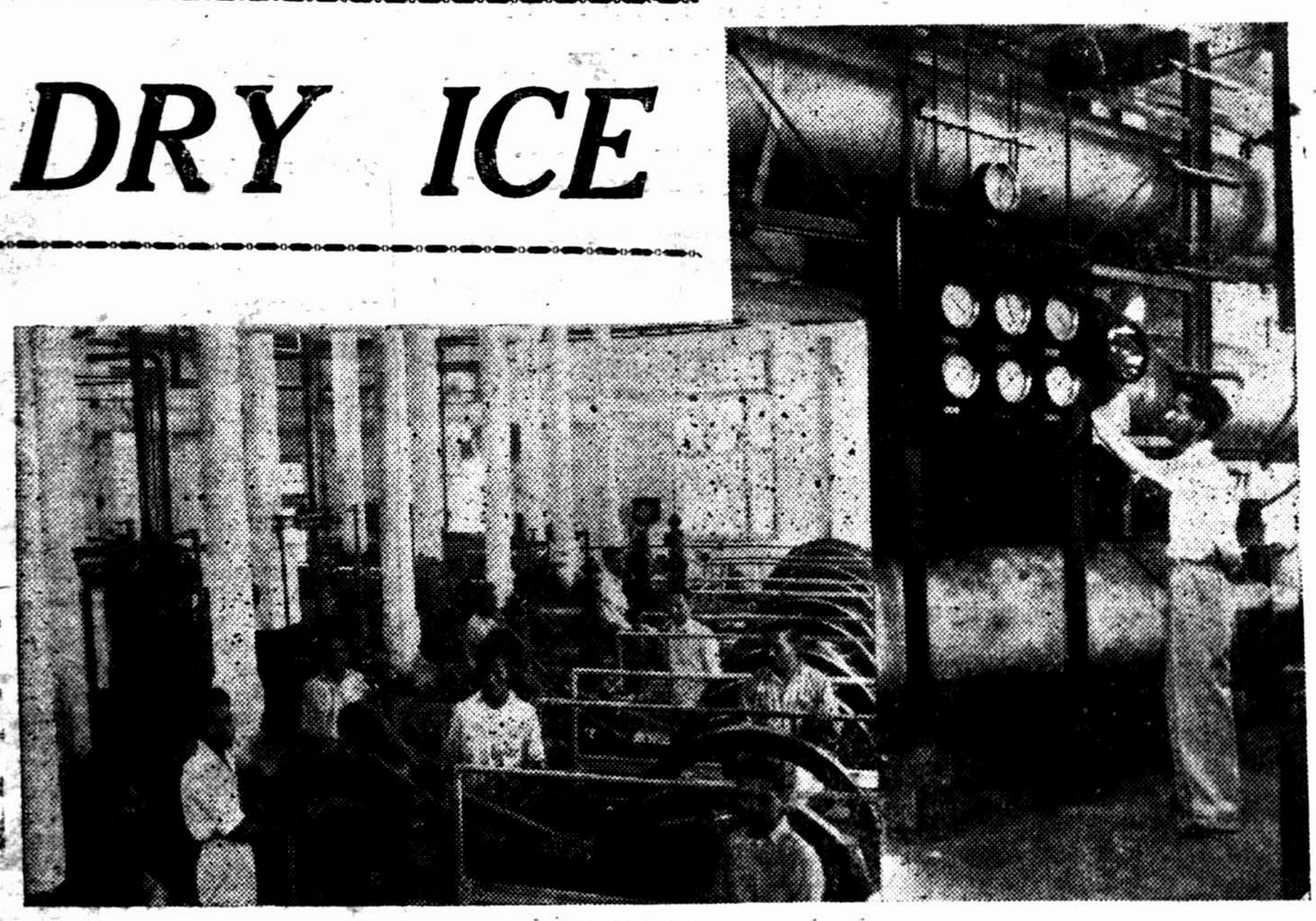
## *In Infancy*

In India the solid carbon dioxide industry, started about a decade ago is to all purposes non-existent. It was not a success in Bombay and a German plant near Calcutta was recently advertised for sale. At its peak production the bulk of the ice was largely consumed by the aerated water trade who found in it a cheap and efficient source of carbon dioxide gas. Customers hailed practically from the length and breadth of India Preliminary experiments showed that solid carbon dioxide was an ideal medium for transportation purposes, in this land of relatively high temperatures and long distances. Foodstuffs stored with it in special refrigerator vans at Madras arrived in Bombay in perfect condition. Similarly about 30 maunds of milk were transported everyday to Bombay from Anand about 266 miles away, and dry ice was found to be the most convenient medium for maintaining the proper conditions during transport. In the writer's personal experience, fresh fish packed with a few ounces of dry ice in an ordinary tin biscuit box, and sent from Bombay to Lahore, by the usual train route, arrived there in very good condition.

Since it takes about 15 times as much power to make dry ice as water ice, the cost of the former is naturally higher weight for weight than the latter. Apart from the relative novelty of the material in the industrial field, it is not surprising that so far all attempts to apply solid carbon doxide to the ever growing problem of refrigerated transport, etc. in this country have amounted to nothing. This is because their promoters failed to view the peculiar problems involved in their true perspective and in making so extraordinary and expensive a material practically usable. Moreover the irregular and scanty supply of the principal raw materials such as coke, chemicals, spare parts, etc. and above all, the lack of exhaustive research into its principal economic uses, were some of the main contributory factors which led to the industry's premature demise.

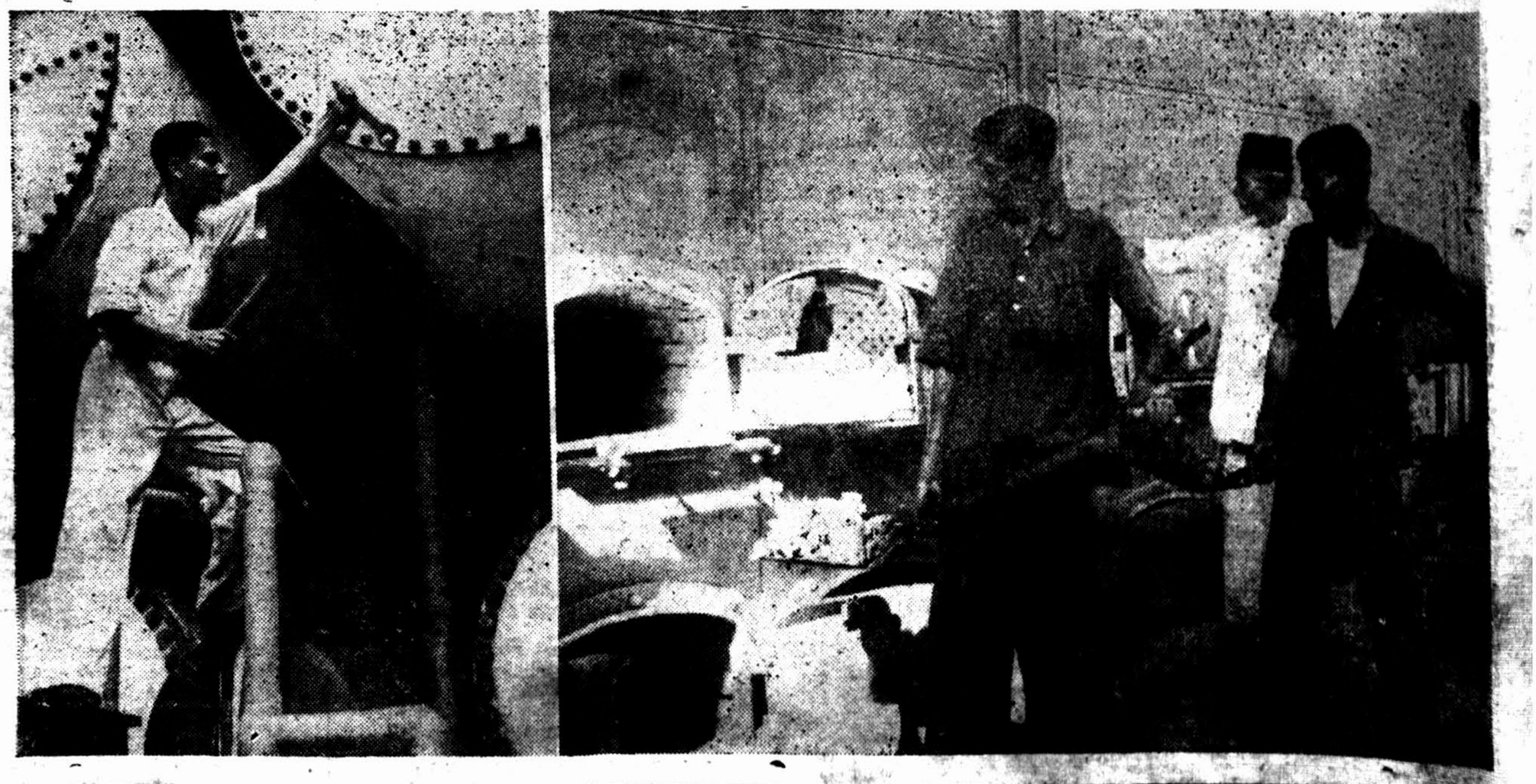
**Given an efficient organisation and placed on a sound financial footing there is no reason why solid carbon dioxide should not find a permanent place on the commercial map of India.**

# *DRY ICE*



**A general view of the engine room, containing the compressors and on right a chemist is seen reading the pressure guages in the dial room.**

**(Below) The big boilers where the gas undergoes the processes of purification, and on the right coke is fed into the furnaces for oxidation.**



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